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PRICE TWO CENTS

SECRETARY OF NAVY REVIEWS FLEET AS GUNS ROAR SALUTES

Mr. Meyer, on Board Yacht Mayflower, Inspects Armada of One Hundred Warships in Hudson River

ADMIRAL GREETED

New York Proclaims Thursday a Holiday in Honor of the Vessels and the Coming of President Taft

NEW YORK—With the broad pennant of the secretary of the navy broken out from her main truck, the trim little Mayflower, bearing George von L. Meyer, steamed up the Hudson river today, through the broad water lane made by the greatest fleet America ever has gathered together.

Only two torpedo boats—the Barney and Wilkes—were missing from the list of 102 vessels ordered to the mobilization.

Ship Connecticut, flying of Rear Admiral Osterhaus of the secretary's salute, and sailors and marines and stood at attention as the secretary's yacht nosed her way through miles of battleships, armored cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, colliers and mine laying ships.

On the bridge of the Mayflower, Secretary Meyer stood uncovered as he passed the sparkling ships. The review was filled with the impressive ceremony of naval etiquette. The flag of the secretary was broken out when Secretary Meyer boarded the presidential yacht. Then the little craft moved up alongside the battleship Connecticut, flagship of the fleet, whose small guns immediately began barking in salute. On the flagship a boatswain piped away the admiral's "steamer," and Admiral Osterhaus and his flag officers went over the side and sped down to the yacht. From the flagships of the other divisions of the fleet came their commanders and flag officers. On board the Mayflower they paid their respects to Secretary Meyer and then returned to their own ships.

Then the review started. Secretary Meyer boarded his own launch and returned Admiral Osterhaus' visit on the Connecticut, a file of officers and marines marching the goryway as he boarded the massive fighter.

As soon as this formal visit was ended, Mr. Meyer returned to the Mayflower and started up stream, passing between

(Continued on page seven, column two)

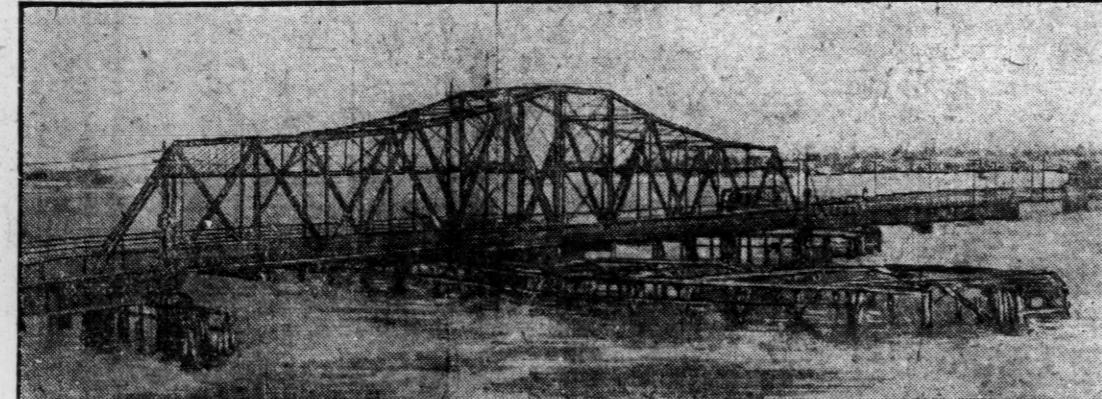
COMPETITION IS AT END IS THE GROWING BELIEF

WASHINGTON—As the result of the administration's crusade against the trusts and the growing conviction that it is not possible to restore old fashioned competition, the Sherman law probably will be amended. Shortly after the suit had been filed against the United States Steel Corporation, Attorney-General Wickes specifically said that it was out of the question to restore competition.

Other expressions of the attorney-general have given rise to the belief that he favors the amendment of the Sherman act but that pending such amendment he will enforce the law as it stands. On his western trip President Taft talked about the restoration of competition as though it were something which might be accomplished. But Mr. Taft is not on record as indicating any way whereby competition may be restored. Mr. Roosevelt insisted that it could not be done and his policy was to bring the big corporations under complete government supervision.

The outlook is that national politics

BRIDGE AT QUINCY NOW BEING IMPROVED



Space on either side of pier through which ships pass to be 125 feet wide

ST. ANDREWS GIRLS INDUSTRIAL CLUB IS READY FOR CLASSES

St. Andrews Girls Industrial Club will open its thirty-third year tomorrow at the Frances Willard Settlement, 38 Chambers street. The classes will meet every Tuesday and Thursday evening.

The subjects offered are: stenography, book-keeping, millinery, embroidery, dressmaking, English, elocution and gymnastics. Classes in any other branch of work will be formed should there be a sufficient number of applications.

Afternoon and evening classes for boys are also to be formed this week and will include such subjects as basketry, clay modeling, carpentry and cobbling.

Other work at the Frances Willard settlement is already under way and shows a larger registration than ever. The class in "mothers" English is growing in interest and making satisfactory progress. The social side of the settlement's activities is not being neglected as was evidenced by the success of the Hallowe'en party given last night by the Merrimac Athletic Club.

The authorities announce that more volunteer workers are needed, especially young women who can play the piano for singing and games. Applications must be made to Miss Nellie F. Hill.

LETTERS GRANTED FOR CLARKE WILL

DEDHAM, Mass.—Letters of administration in connection with the will of Col. Albert Clarke of Brookline, who left an estate of \$7500, all personal, and which was disallowed, were granted today to Alfred S. Hall of Winchester. The heirs among whom the estate will be divided are Mrs. Josephine B. Clarke of Brookline, widow, and Mrs. Mary Clarke Williams of Fitchburg, daughter of Colonel Clarke.

(Continued on page seven, column two)

DRAW IN THE FORE RIVER STRUCTURE IS BEING LENGTHENED

QUINCY, Mass.—The work of lengthening the draw of the Fore river bridge between Quincy and Weymouth from 100 to 125 feet has begun. The drawbridge has been turned off. A temporary draw with a 60-foot opening is to be used while the work is being done.

The Bay State Street Railway Company has removed its rails and passengers will leave the cars on the Weymouth side and cross over on a footway to the Quincy side. It is hoped to have the work completed by Jan. 1. In the meantime the bridge will be closed.

The Boston Bridge Company has the contract for the rebuilding of the bridge.

The designs for the alterations in the bridge were made by Whitman & Howard, engineers, who are in charge of the construction.

When the bridge is completed it will be operated by an electric motor, instead of by hand, as at present.

The present bridge was built in 1902, to replace a wooden structure which had been in use for nearly a century.

It is 600 feet in length and one of the bridge at New London, Conn. The draw span is 258 feet long and 40 feet high and when swung at right angles has openings of 100 feet, which are now to be increased to 125 feet each.

BAY STATE LINE YIELDS PARTLY TO PETITIONERS

Service and transfers on the Lowell-Tewksbury line of the Bay State street railway was the subject of a hearing before the state board of railroad commissioners today on the petition of Ralph T. Leith of Athol.

Melvin G. Rogers and George E. Kane appeared for the petitioners, while B. W. Warren, R. S. Goddard and Thomas Lees appeared for the company.

The company granted to the petitioners the extension of the 5-cent fare limit from Foster's turnout to Foster's corner, about six poles beyond.

The petitioners asked that the charge of two cents fares from one part of Tewksbury to another part through the center be made one fare. The company said that this line was expensive and that it was obliged to charge two fares.

The subject was taken under consideration by the board.

RED STAR STEAMER, THREE DAYS LATE, IN AFTER DELAY AT SEA

Three days late, the Red Star liner Manitou, Captain Pollard, reached port at noon today from Antwerp, with 74 cabin passengers and a large general cargo. The steering gear became disabled east of the Grand Banks, and she had proceeded at reduced speed. It was necessary to steer by hand; an operation which required six men during the rest of the voyage.

Charles Reynolds of Chicago, with Mrs. Reynolds, returned from a six-month tour through northern Europe. They have spent considerable time in the Arctic circle. They climbed North cape, the most northerly point of Europe, which is 1000 feet high, and visited three Lappander villages.

The Rev. Francis P. Doherty of Boston, chaplain of the United States army at San Juan, Porto Rico, returned from a six-months' sojourn in Germany, on his way back to San Juan. He was a schoolmate of John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston.

Mrs. C. W. Romney, an art critic of Brooklyn and her son Edward, returned from a six-year sojourn in Europe. Among the other passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Maroy of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lucas of New York, and Miss F. H. Sinclair, daughter of the chief engineer of the steamer Menominee.

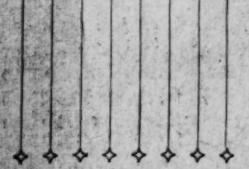
A brilliant comet was sighted mornings about 5:30 by the officers and passengers during the last six days of the trip.

Clean journalism is a growing power for good. It will grow faster if you will help by passing your copy of the Monitor along each day to some neighbor or friend.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States..... 2c

To Foreign Countries..... 8c



GOV. FOSS DECIDES NOT TO VISIT THE CAPE IN THIS CAMPAIGN

Reaches Conclusion at the Last Moment That He Cannot Find the Time to Make the Trip

SOME DISPLEASED

Mr. Raycroft and Others Say They Were Depending on the Executive to Help Them Out Sure

Governor Foss has decided to ignore the cape district and devote the remaining time to Worcester and Suffolk counties.

Governor Foss promised his campaign managers and his lieutenants of Barnstable county that he would pay them a visit to the cape but he now finds that he lacks the time.

David J. Walsh, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and the other candidates for state officers went to the cape alone. They were there two days. The local candidates of the cape had been counting on the Governor's visit.

Louis B. T. Raycroft, who has taken charge of the Democratic campaign tours of the Cape—that which Mr. Foss made when he ran for Congress in the fourteenth district, that which he made last year when running for Governor, the campaign he made of the district against Senator Lodge after he had been elected Governor and the tour of the Democratic state candidates minus the head of the ticket early this fall, says that all his efforts were in vain and that his reward is a husk.

Especially he feels slighted for he had completed all preparations for the trip the Governor had promised to make this week. Mr. Raycroft is one of the three

(Continued on page seven, column four)

JURY Allows MRS. BURNS ONLY \$7500 FOR LAND

In the United States district court today a jury awarded a verdict of \$7500 to Mrs. Sarah B. Burns, wife of Dr. Hiram H. Burns of Plymouth, as damages for 10,000 square feet of her land taken by the government as part of the site for the Plymouth federal building.

The government last winter appropriated \$30,000 to purchase the site and \$22,000 of it was paid to the First Baptist church and \$8000 offered to Mrs. Burns for her land. She refused to accept that amount.

D. O. IVES ARGUES FOR EQUAL RATES FROM BOSTON

WASHINGTON—Philadelphia and Boston presented evidence to the interstate commerce commission in the case involving tariffs on imports shipped to inland cities from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston.

D. O. Ives of Boston argued for equal rates from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but said that rates from New York should be higher. He said the rates should be adjusted so as to form an equal basis of competition.

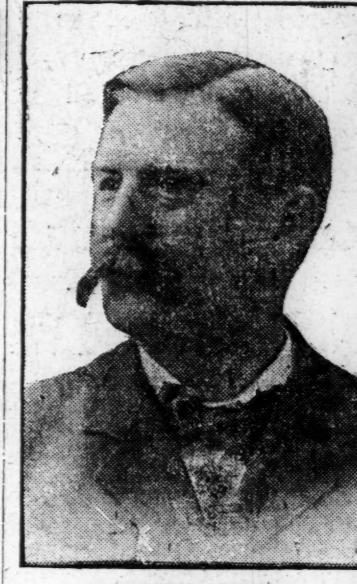
LYNN CUTTERS BACK AT WORK

LYNN, Mass.—Most of the Lynn ship cutters, who have been idle for two weeks pending the settlement of the labor trouble between the manufacturers and the cutters' union, returned to work today following the decision by Mayor Connelly yesterday that work should be resumed on a 45-hour basis until a final agreement is effected.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

(By the United Press)

Railroad Commissioner Against Whose Retirement Many Protests Are Made



CLINTON WHITE

ITALIANS THREATEN SEIZURES IF TURKEY CONTINUES TO RESIST

(By the United Press)

ROME—Unless Turkey comes to terms at once Italy will increase its territorial demands against the Sultan—and enforce them at the muzzles of its cannon.

The cabinet announced this decision following a conference of the ministers today.

The Rome government is impatient at the delay the Turkish resistance is causing as it is both expensive and gives ground for anti-militarist muttering at home.

In stating their decision the ministers did not go into detail, but it is expected the plan is to seize some of the Turkish inland possessions unless the Sultan agrees peacefully to the loss of Tripoli.

Reports of General Caneva's capture and of other Italian reverses in Tripoli are characterized at the foreign office here as absurd.

NICE—Anarchists are being arrested wholesale throughout Italy, according to today's papers from across the frontier.

The cult's propagandists have been working so effectively on the soldiers bound for Tripoli that enormous numbers of them are said to be disaffected.

Matters are being made worse for the government by the popular suspicion that the Italian forces in Tripoli are in a bad way and that the fact is being concealed.

Charles E. Stevens of Arlington asked

if some one tell what Mr. Droppers' qualifications for the office of railroad commissioner. Councillor Glidden proposed that Governor Foss name the appointee's qualifications.

"The Governor has not told the council what Mr. Droppers' qualifications are," said Mr. Glidden.

"Now let him tell the public."

The Governor once more asked if any one had any charge to make against Mr. Droppers and inquired of Mr. Stevens if he had anything to say on that subject.

Mr. Stevens reiterated his request that the Governor, or one of the councilors, tell of Mr. Droppers' qualifications.

"I have not prepared any statement about Mr. Droppers," said the Governor;

"he is well known however as a professor of Williams College, a professor of economics I believe. His record is in my office downstairs so I haven't it before me."

Whitfield L. Tuck of Winchester, said that from what he knew of Mr. Droppers he was well fitted for the position to which he had been appointed. He declared that Mr. Droppers served on the commission of commerce and industry of Massachusetts with ability. Mr. Tuck quoted George Fred Williams as in favor of Mr. Droppers' appointment.

After Mr. Tuck had finished the Governor inquired if any one had anything to present against Mr. Droppers. Councillor Glidden offered two petitions which had been sent to him favoring the retention of Commissioner White and signed by several hundred railroad employees, many of them residing in Springfield.

Secretary Hamlin read from the ninth biennial report of the regents of education of the state of South Dakota to the Governor of that state for the period ending 1906. In this report it was stated that several charges had been preferred against Professor Droppers, who was at that time president of the South Dakota University. Mr. Droppers was later exonerated, it was said, but owing to the feeling which had been aroused in the state during the investigation of the charges, it was deemed

(Continued on page seven, column five)

CARS COLLIDE AT SOMERVILLE

Two cars of the Boston Elevated system collided at the corner of Medford and Washington streets, Somerville, this morning and several people were injured. The wet rails is given as the cause.

Eleven persons were injured. Motor man Frye was cut by glass. It is said that the inward bound car, driven by him, came upon the outward bound car, which was at a standstill at the corner of Washington street, and was unable to check his car.

OPPOSITION APPEARS TO APPOINTMENT OF WARREN F. SPALDING

Nobody Appears in Person Against Nomination to the Railroad Commission of Prof. Garrett Droppers

PETITIONS SHOWN

Qualifications Asked by Spectator and Governor Says He Has Filed Away in His Office

Considerable opposition to the appointment of Warren F. Spalding as chairman of the prison commission developed to day when the executive council gave a hearing on the nominations of Governor Foss which it has held up pending an investigation into complaints.

No one appeared in person in opposition to the appointment of Prof. Garrett Droppers of Williams College as a member of the railroad commission.

Several appeared in favor of Mr. Droppers' appointment. A letter of Charles Francis Adams, 2d, protesting against Mr. Droppers' appointment, was read by Secretary Edward F. Hamlin, together with petitions from railroad men protesting against the removal of Clinton White. The petition from citizens of Williamstown and North Adams, favoring Mr. Droppers' appointment, also read.

Governor Foss presided at the hearing which was held in room 444.

Governor's right sat Lieutenant-General Frothingham. The entire ship of the council was present.

About 150 persons were present at the hearing and others later filled every available space in aisles and doorway. There was a pause when the Governor and Lieutenant-General entered to take their seats and there was frequent applause and laughter throughout the first part of the hearing.

Prior to the public hearing the council had an executive meeting in the council room, where it was voted to allow the public generally to attend the hearing.

The hearing opened shortly before 11 a. m. Governor Foss rapped the meeting to order and inquired if there was any one who desired to speak against the appointment of Mr. Droppers.

Charles E. Stevens of Arlington asked if some one tell what Mr. Droppers' qualifications for the office of railroad commissioner. Councillor Glidden proposed that Governor Foss name the appointee's qualifications.

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MERRYMOUNT AND ITS MAYPOLE

True Story of Morton and Others Who Danced There Discussed in Eighth Paper on Early American Literature

THE name of Thomas Morton is one of peculiar import among the Puritans. He was never one of them, and his colony near Plymouth provided the most strenuous test to which their sense of justice and charity was ever subjected.

It has become historically orthodox to write of Morton with scorn, carrying along the unqualified condemnation visited upon him by Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay colony. But, though he can claim no part in the warm admiration that the sturdy moral qualities of their founders evoke, he played a considerable part in their history, and all the dispute of their mutual experience does not lie at his door. Also, he wrote a curious book that holds a secure place among the earliest New England writings, not only because of certain literary merits, but as furnishing its own portrait of an interesting though not to be maligned character.

Morton was a man of respectable connections and some property, a lawyer of Boston, who came to New England for pleasure and gain; an Anglican by birth, he happened to be born with no religious views as to religion, and came to that easy indulgence that was common among gentle and simple in those days. He was possessed of some education, as his habit of interlarding his conversation with classical allusions and quotations testified. These were often exceedingly apt and at other times used in droll burlesque proves familiarity with what he was quoting. He first came to New England with Weston's company in 1622, and remained from April to October, seeing the country in all its most beautiful and fruitful aspects, and of these he afterward wrote enthusiastically in his book.

Morton returned to New England the following year with Captain Wollaston, of whom little is known, but who left his name upon a hill overlooking Boston harbor in a place called by the Indians Passonagessit, now a part of Quincy. Those associated with the settlement there began fell off one by one, and Morton became, partly by shrewd dealing and partly through superior ability, the sole proprietor.

Colony of Dancers

Thereupon he speedily evolved a colony in direct contrast to that at Plymouth and eminently calculated to stir that godly community to wrath. He renamed the place Ma-are-Mount, in the fantastic Latin always ready on his tongue, the name having a far-fetched meaning of "a hill by the sea." But the Puritans called it Merry Mount, probably not comprehending Morton's play, or else choosing to call it by that name, innocent enough in modern ears, was to them a term of reproach.

Having gathered about him, in addition to his own servants, a retinue of other dependents and Indians, Morton, when

Gave Indians Firearms

To build up a lucrative trade in furs, meanwhile having as good a time as possible, was Morton's avowed purpose. In pursuing this aim he found it profitable to teach his Indians the use of firearms, and was thus not only infringing upon a law that the Puritans believed to be operative, but was actually involving the other colonies in danger. Moreover, he was able to outwit them with the Indian hunters, and it looked as if he would soon monopolize the trade. The colonies, for by this time Plymouth had neighbors all along the coast, felt themselves and their prosperity menaced. Bradford tells the story of how the settlers joined in an attempt to get rid of this nuisance, and one cannot doubt that Bradford's facts so far as what he says of the action of the colonies is concerned are correctly stated. Bradford's general estimate of Morton must be taken with reservations, and it is odd to note the excitement under which he writes, so intense that in one who less claimed reverence, it would be deemed a sign of weakness.

Stopped Guns and Mirth

From this time Morton relinquished entirely his sale of firearms, the obsolete royal proclamation forbidding it having been meanwhile revived. Also we hear nothing more of boisterous mirth at Merry Mount. During Morton's absence Endicott had conducted an expedition to Merry Mount, cut down the Maypole and admonished the people with threatening to "better walking," still further degrading the name of the place to Mount Dagon. This is the incident made use of so effectively by Hawthorne in his legends of New England.

The colonies proceeded first by letter, admonishing Morton to forbear; but he answered them with waggishness. A second time they wrote, more severely, but he called their authority in question and informed them, quite truthfully, that the law they were holding over him was void. Then they sent Standish, at the head of a party, to "arrest" him, which was done by a stealthy approach, taking Morton by surprise in the woods when he was unarmed and unsuspecting. This episode forms one of the finest chapters of Motley's novel.

Morton outwitted his captors; fled to Merry Mount and prepared to resist

the spring came, proceeded to erect a siege. But when the attacking party, made more determined by chagrin, outnumbered his force several times, he ironically surrendered, without dreaming to what lengths of reprisal the Puritan sense of justice might go. He was taken to Plymouth and sentenced by a council to be shipped back to England; and after he had been kept upon the Isles of Shoals for a month, almost dependent for food upon the Indians, who unsolicited sought him out, this sentence was executed.

The motley company danced around the pole, rough games were played, and day after day the song and laughter and shout of those that made mirth floated over the hills and water. Plymouth was scandalized, with good enough reason, but without the saving grace of a question as to whether the natural joyousness of a free forest life did not need perhaps, some outlet other than that of field work or lined-out psalms. What Motley, the historian, in his excellent work of "Merry Mount," makes Morton say, is rather to the point:

"But my noise and my mirth offend them, it seems; . . . have they ever inquired whether their gravity offended me or not? What would they say, think you, should I issue a proclamation from this my palace of Merry Mount forbidding all prophesying at Plymouth, cutting off all anthems, and putting them upon a rigid allowance of sermons, say one yard to an hour?"

Never an anthem sang the Pilgrims, nothing but plain, grand tunes; but this was a sample of Morton's "profane" Church of England speech. Some such Maypole as this might have been a matter of course in old England; the abuses that clung to it were none of his originating.

The two colonies were certainly incompatible and the Plymouth people, notwithstanding that Morton held a patent for his land and had built a house with his own money, began to counsel how the "idol," as they called the Maypole, might be cast down and the community about it dispersed. Morton's greatest offense, however, was something quite aside from Maypoles, his manner of dealing with the sole proprietor.

Colonists Firearm

To build up a lucrative trade in furs, meanwhile having as good a time as possible, was Morton's avowed purpose. In pursuing this aim he found it profitable to teach his Indians the use of firearms, and was thus not only infringing upon a law that the Puritans believed to be operative, but was actually involving the other colonies in danger. Moreover, he was able to outwit them with the Indian hunters, and it looked as if he would soon monopolize the trade. The colonies, for by this time Plymouth had neighbors all along the coast, felt themselves and their prosperity menaced. Bradford tells the story of how the settlers joined in an attempt to get rid of this nuisance, and one cannot doubt that Bradford's facts so far as what he says of the action of the colonies is concerned are correctly stated. Bradford's general estimate of Morton must be taken with reservations, and it is odd to note the excitement under which he writes, so intense that in one who less claimed reverence, it would be deemed a sign of weakness.

Morton's House Burned

It was all carried out. He was sent off to England with a very scanty supply of food, and as he stood on the deck of the outgoing ship he could see the conflagration progressing at Merry Mount. The supposition, twice acted upon, that he was wanted in England for some crime, proved false. No procedure was ever taken against him there.

Arrived in England, Morton addressed himself in company with a few others who had with more or less justice tasted of Puritan severity, to the task of having the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter refused. Although failing in this he managed to stir up considerable feeling in Parliament and elsewhere against the Puritans. Also, he now published his book, "New English Canaan," the third part of which is devoted to Agamemnon (York) in Maine where, soon after, his mortal story closed.

The whole episode is full of instruction. It cannot be claimed that Morton was a good man, nor does it justify his lapses to say that in most things he justified the lax morality of his time. But it would well remember that he was not the monster that he appeared when viewed from under the shadow of the peaked Puritan hat. To these stricter moralists Shakespeare would have been an equally undesirable neighbor. Morton had no commanding genius, but his character was not all dross. He was a lover of all outdoor things and very observant of the habits of animals, as his way of writing about them shows, though he was not painstaking enough to make accurate notes of what he saw. He was skillful in training wild hawks to serve in hunting. He tells of a lanneret that he reclaimed and taught to fly in a fortnight. He was able to make and keep the friendship of Indians, and the charges that he ill-treated them were trumpery.

The charge of atheism brought against him is refuted by many passages in his book, and appears to have been based on two facts: The first, that when this strange man found a mood of devotion stealing over him, as he sometimes did, he turned, as a matter of custom, to the Book of Common Prayer, another "idol" as repugnant to Endicott as the Maypole itself; the second, his habit of multifarious classical allusion. It was looked upon as impious to be on such familiar terms with Ceres and Flora and Aurora. Certainly Priscilla and Barbara and Mary were names of more benevolent meaning to the times, and one cannot but ponder upon what difference it might have made in Morton's history

FROM GRAZING LAND TO WELL-BUILT CITY IN TWENTY YEARS OF GROWTH



In 1890 Jasper Avenue east was the merest outline of a northwest hamlet



In 1911 the same thoroughfare is the main business street of a full-fledged city

EDMONTON, in Alberta, Has Had Phenomenal Growth and Is Rapidly Approaching a Population of 40,000

INDUSTRIES GAIN

EDMONTON, Alta.—Here in western Canada a story of progress that reads like a romance is being worked out for Edmonton, capital of Alberta, center of one of the richest farming districts on the continent, and the gateway to the celebrated Peace River country. The people seem to have taken as their battle cry or their motto, the expression "Come and grow with us," and one sees it on most of the literature sent forth from the office of the Board of Trade. On a foundation of rich black soil this sturdy city has increased in population from 26,525 in 1901 to over 30,000 in 1911, to which figures must now be added another 6,000 from the adjoining municipality of Strathcona which was absorbed within the last few weeks. There is just one other comparison of figures which might be taken at the present moment. In 1905 the assessment of Edmonton was over six and a half millions; it is estimated that the present year will see the figures reach the fifty million mark.

Causes for these giant strides can be best summed up in the language of the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior for Canada in the late Liberal government, when he stated at a public meeting that "Edmonton controls the trade of a larger area of fertile country rich in resources, than is commercially tributary to any other city in the Dominion, possibly on the continent." Wholesale houses of Edmonton control the trade of a territory consisting of about 50,000 square miles. The city is progressive and the public utilities which it already owns are the street railway, telephone system and electric light, water works and electric power, while a by-law has just been passed for the installation of a gas plant. Present utilities are all now on a paying basis. Edmonton was the first city in western Canada and the second in the whole of the Dominion to operate a street railway as a municipal enterprise, and the first in Canada to install automatic telephones.

Of the rich black soil which rests on a clay sub-soil, only two per cent of the tillable area is under cultivation. Even so, the bank clearings and customs returns indicate that Edmonton's trade is expanding at a very rapid ratio. Edmonton has about 45 wholesale houses and there are about the same number of industrial enterprises. Coal mining is a most important industry. There are saw mills, meat packing plant, brick yards, iron works and foundries, flour mills and a large number of smaller enterprises. There are great industrial opportunities for pulp and paper mills, soap making, cement and biscuit manufacture, furniture making and many other manufactures. It is estimated that there are 20,000,000 feet of pulp timber which could be floated to Edmonton on the Saskatchewan river and its tributaries. At the present time practically all the paper used in Alberta arrives in Edmonton after a haulage of over 2000 miles.

Three great trans-continental railways, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific are represented in the city, and branch lines radiate in every direction. More lines are projected.

DOVER HAS 1200 SHOE WORKERS

DOVER, N. H.—Statistics show this city to have six concerns that are either manufacturing shoes or some parts of shoes and that they have 1200 employees with a weekly payroll of over \$14,000.

EASY OPEN JACK KNIFE

50c

WAKEMAN'S 3000 Patterns Pocket Knives
25c to 70.00

EVERYTHING IN GOOD CUTLERY.
Cutlery of All Kinds Sharpened and
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Dame, Stoddard Co.
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Automobile Trunks

TIRE CASES BAG CASES BAGS
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TALK IS NOW HEARD OF MR. ROOSEVELT FOR 1912 NOMINEE

WASHINGTON—Will Theodore Roosevelt be the presidential nominee of the Republicans in 1912? There are certain indications which seem to give the bare possibility of it.

The administration Republicans say that Mr. Taft will be renominated and public sentiment in both parties has supported them. But the aggressive campaign being made by the two progressive committees in this city—one laboring for the nomination of Senator La Follette and the other having no candidate, but trying to show that the Republicans cannot win next year if Mr. Taft—can have no other result than success, than the defeat of Mr. Taft in the convention.

The significant thing about these progressive committees is that both of them are liberally financed and that they have organizations in all of the states. Reports from time to time by the men in charge of these progressive headquarters are highly optimistic.

Of course the progressives, if they should render the renomination of Mr. Taft out of the question, urge the claims of Mr. La Follette. But if he should be nominated, the belief is general that he, too, would fail at the polls, for the divisions in the Republican party are seemingly of such a character as to render unlikely the election of any man who takes as radical position as Mr. La Follette takes on many public questions.

It is at this time that the name of Mr. Roosevelt appears in the story. It is said by his friends that he would, in such an emergency, be the only remaining hope of the party and that his nomination would be made in the emergency.

ELIHU CLUB COMPLETES LIST

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—By the election of three new men the list of members of the Elihu Club at Yale was completed Tuesday night. They are: Daniel A. Head of South Orange, N. J.; Robert L. Loring of New York city, and Clifford A. Gross of Elkins, W. Va. Gross is a member of the swimming team and the football squad.

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PAINT BRUSHES at Reduced Prices
58 HIGH STREET, BOSTON.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, sorts and lines of travel in part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you of charge, such information you desire. If you desire information about winter re-write us whether you wish or inland locations at home abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you dates desired.

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD ELEVEN IS BEING DRIVEN HARD FOR PRINCETON GAME

Prospects of Turning Out Championship Team at Cambridge Now Brighter Than Before Brown Game

MEN LEARNING FAST

With only two days of hard practise left for the Harvard varsity football squad in preparation for the game with Princeton at Princeton on Saturday, Head Coach Haughton and his assistants plan to give the team some hard secret practise drills this afternoon and tomorrow. Despite the fact that the team showed wonderful improvement in the game with Brown last Saturday, coaches and players alike realize that they have got to play their very best in order to return from Princeton with the much-sought Crimson victory.

That Harvard has very bright prospects of turning out a championship eleven this fall appears much more promising today than it did a week ago. It is many a day since a Crimson football team has shown such wonderful progress in a week's training as was the case last week and there is little ground for wondering why the Crimson followers have become so optimistic of late.

Despite the fact that the left side of the line has not appeared to have any candidates out who seemed to be up to the standard set at Cambridge in the past two years, the work of the coaches has begun to tell most markedly and Leslie, guard, and Hitchcock, tackle, now give every indication of being up to true varsity standard by the end of the season. They still have considerable to learn, but their power of assimilation is most promising. With Smith on left end that position will be taken care of better than on any other team of the year. The right side of the line needs no praise, as Fisher and Gardiner are playing as fine football as could be asked for, and Felton is able to look after the end plays. Storer at center is showing steady improvement not only in offensive and defensive work, but in his passing.

Unless Potter is forced out of the game quarterback will be ably looked after. The baseball captain is showing a great improvement in the way he chooses his plays and drives the team. Not only this, but the great Sprackling has very little on the crimson men as a punter, drop-kicker or hurler of the forward pass. As a runner back of punts he is not very brilliant, but with the great interference the other Harvard men are giving him he has a great faculty of getting over considerable ground. He is also most reliable in catching punts and fitting running mate for Wendell. Huntington, although still new at full back, promises to prove of great value as a runner and even more so in the secondary defense.

The backfield is the best seen at Harvard in some time. Wendell is unquestionably the greatest line plunger of the day and his secondary defensive play is of the finest. Campbell is a brilliant open-field runner and fitting running mate for Wendell. Huntington, although still new at full back, promises to prove of great value as a runner and even more so in the secondary defense.

As a team, the men are showing more football instinct than has been seen at Cambridge in some time. They follow the ball quickly and accurately and their handling of punts and forward passes has been very sure. The line is charging as a whole in much better style than was the case last year at this time and the interference is very effective, both when on the offensive and when protecting the backs on an opponent's punts.

MEANS TO LEAD BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—At a meeting of the baseball letter men of Bowdoin College, L. G. Means '12 of Orleans, Neb., was elected to captain the baseball team of next spring. Means was a graduate of Portland high school in 1908, where he did good work in the box his senior year. On coming to Bowdoin he made the varsity team freshman year, pitching the game won from Dartmouth in 1909. Since that time he has been a strong man on the pitching staff each year. G. L. Wilson '12 was elected captain of the team for next spring at the close of last season but by playing with the Detroit American team this summer made himself ineligible for further college baseball and Means was elected to fill his place.

TO CAPTAIN LEHIGH NINE

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Alec C. Machady of Greensburg, Pa., second baseman of the Lehigh University baseball team, was on Tuesday chosen captain to succeed Jeremy Fisher, who has not returned to college.

CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS

The foundation of a well-dressed man is a well-dressed man. CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS wear better, last longer. 30¢ attached.

MAUDEN MASS. MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER SHOES. 388 Washington Street.

CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS TO HAVE NEW FIELD

Appropriation of \$30,000 Secured for Lot of 23 Acres at End of Rindge Avenue—Pond for Bathing

Cambridge, realizing that the high school athletic games have been handicapped in the matter of grounds for 10 or more years, will provide the boys with a new athletic field, which is to be ready next spring.

The school committee, of which Prof. Joseph H. Beale of Harvard is chairman, members of the playground commission, and Mayor Edward Barry have been factors in securing an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purchase of the land.

The lot covers approximately 23 acres, and a pond adjoining may be purchased for bathing purposes.

The field is located at the extreme end of Rindge avenue beyond what is known as Rindge field and is about 100 feet from Clifton street. It is bounded by Rindge avenue, Metropolitan park, Alewife Brook boulevard and the Boston & Maine railroad.

The authorities say it will be accessible from all points of Cambridge and Boston. Two other sites were considered, one at Captains island near Magazine beach and the other near the Belmont line at the corner of Concord avenue and Wellington street.

There has been a movement on foot for several years to provide an athletic field in Cambridge which can be enclosed for the high school teams. The Cambridge teams have been playing all of their games outside of the city.

PRINCETON HAS HARD FORTY-FIVE MINUTE DRILL

Varsity Defeats Scrubs in Scrimmage That Amounts to Practise Game—Expect Another This Afternoon

PRINCETON, N.J.—Princeton's varsity will continue its preparation for the Harvard game Saturday by another scrimmage today on Osborn field.

A 45-minute heavy scrimmage, practically a practise game with the scrubs, was the football program Tuesday afternoon, and the varsity ran up a 12-0 score with little trouble, besides several other times threatening the scrub goal.

The scrub team held the ball only on legitimate exchanges and failed to repeat the line plumping of the day before. It resorted to punting on many occasions, and the varsity held possession of the ball through most of the play.

Wide end runs, in which Baker excelled, featured the varsity attack. Baker's stay at quarterback was short. His return to halfback came yesterday afternoon and the way he capered around the scrub ends indicated that he seemed glad to be back at his old position. Baker's shift, however, far from clears up the quarterback situation. Chrystie was in during most of the drill and toward the end the scrimmage Pendleton was shifted to quarterback from halfback, Sawyer substituting for him.

Bluthenthal, center, hopes to be in the Harvard game Saturday, but Ormond is being trained hard and long at Bluthenthal's position. There was a long punting and drop-kicking drill for the Princeton kickers and Dewitt's punts were made in good style. Baker and Chrystie had little success at drop kicking, many of their kicks falling far short of the cross bar. John Dewitt 1904 and William Edwards 1900 were on the field. It was Dewitt's first trip to Princeton this season and he took no active part in the work. Tuesday's line-up:

White, i.e.; Hart, lt.; Watson, lg.; Ormond, c.; Duff and Brown, r.g.; Vaughan, r.t.; Dunlap, r.e.; Chrystie and Pendleton, q.b.; Pendleton and Sawyer, l.h.; Baker, r.h.; Dewitt, f.b.

SUBURBAN HIGH BASEBALL DATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The Suburban High School Athletic League games committee, consisting of Submaster Thornton Jenkins of Malden, Coach Minot Kendall of Medford, submaster William H. H. Pierce of Melrose and Submaster Blodgett of Somerville have completed the baseball schedule for the league, opening April 19 and extending to June 22. The schedule follows:

A. A. U. TO MEET NOV. 20.
NEW YORK—Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has issued a call for the annual meeting of the A. A. U. to be held Monday, Nov. 20, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Amendments submitted by the legislation committee will be discussed.

WIN HARVARD DOUBLES TITLE
H. H. Bundy and E. P. Pearson won the Harvard University tennis doubles championship Tuesday by defeating A. J. Lowrey and E. T. Dana, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, in the final round of the tournament.

RENAME TRIANGULAR LEAGUE
The Preparatory Athletic League held its annual meeting at the Brookline high school Tuesday afternoon. There it was voted to change the name of the league to the Triangular League. Representatives from Newton, Brookline and the Cambridge high and Latin schools voted unanimously in favor of the change.

OXFORD FOOTBALL TEAM APPEARS TO BE THE STRONGER

Cambridge Has Six Old Blues, However, and Great Match Is Expected—Season in Full Swing

RUGBY CODE GAMES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Football at both Oxford and Cambridge is now in full swing, and the chief interests at the moment is centered on the Rugby prospects, owing to the fact that the intervarsity match under this code is played at the end of the current term wherein the universities do not meet under association rules until next term.

Turning for a moment to Cambridge, there are six old Blues left under the captaincy of A. E. Kitching (Oundle and Jesus College). These are B. R. Lewis, E. McCosh, A. B. Ovens (three quarters), B. S. Cumberland (half back), P. C. Blair and J. E. Greenwood (forwards). Of seniors still in residence there does not appear a great choice, the most conspicuous being M. J. Suiskind (the long-jump Blue), who is a useful full back. It is hoped that reinforcements for the team may be found among the freshmen, who number several very capable players, as was proved in the freshman's match this week.

At Oxford R. W. Poulton (Rugby and Bally) is the new captain. In him the dark blues have not only a fine player but one who has had plenty of experience, as he has already represented his university in 1909 and 1910. He will be better off in the matter of seniors than the Cambridge captain. The nine other old blues will be H. F. Sampson fullback, W. P. Geen and W. C. Allen three quarters, F. H. Knott and perhaps W. J. Cheeseman halfbacks, D. M. Bain, H. Bullock, L. G. Brown, and R. O. Lagden forwards. Among the seniors of note is S. Steyn, the Scottish international three quarters. The freshmen appear to be full of promise and will probably include one or two Rhodes scholars notably H. K. Ward, an Australian.

Altogether the prospects of both sides appear to be good though the advantage would appear to rest with Oxford. The teams are probably well up to it now, besides several other times threatening the scrub goal. The scrub team held the ball only on legitimate exchanges and failed to repeat the line plumping of the day before. It resorted to punting on many occasions, and the varsity held possession of the ball through most of the play.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN OUTLINE WORK

NEW YORK—With more than 300 members present the National Association of Patriotic Women of America, of which Mrs. J. Heron Crosman is president, held its first meeting of the season in the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday.

Mrs. Crosman gave a resume of the work done in the past year and outlined the prospectus for the coming year's work.

There was an address by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judge. Mrs. Crosman explained, the National Association of Patriotic Women of America is formed to teach patriotism to and to make good citizens of foreigners. For those purposes the association has seven day and night classes in different parts of New York, which are taught by students of Columbia University, who are paid by the association for their work.

Wide end runs, in which Baker excelled, featured the varsity attack. Baker's stay at quarterback was short. His return to halfback came yesterday afternoon and the way he capered around the scrub ends indicated that he seemed glad to be back at his old position. Baker's shift, however, far from clears up the quarterback situation. Chrystie was in during most of the drill and toward the end the scrimmage Pendleton was shifted to quarterback from halfback, Sawyer substituting for him.

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APPLICATIONS FOR CARLISLE GAME

The Harvard Athletic Association desires to call the attention of all Harvard graduates and undergraduates to the fact that applications for the Carlisle Indian football game, which will be played in the Stadium Saturday, Nov. 11, must be received by the association next Saturday, Nov. 4. No formal blanks are required for these applications, but a large stamped and addressed envelope must accompany the application.

The demand for seats for this game has been very good this year and a large gathering is assured. Harvard men who are desirous of getting good seats should be sure to get their applications in.

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SPEAKER LEAVES FOR HOME

Tris Speaker, the star center fielder of the Boston Americans, left this city this afternoon on the 2 p. m. train for his home in Texas.

English College Leader Who Is Developing Strong Team to Meet Cambridge



(Copyrighted, Sport and General Illustrations Co., London)

CAPT. R. W. POULTON '12

Oxford University Rugby team

MICHIGAN LOOKING FOR BETTER DEFENSE IN FUTURE CONTESTS

Work of Craig and Thompson in Backfield Is Most Promising Feature of the Maize and Blue Team Play

SYRACUSE IS NEXT

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—If Michigan is to finish the season with clean-cut victories her defensive work will have to be materially strengthened, is the opinion of those who saw the struggle with Vanderbilt, when the southern champions came within one point of tying the total Wolverine count. While Michigan's offensive work was creditable, the open defensive work was ragged, and it was only by line plumping that consistent first downs were made. All but one of the many forward passes tried were unsuccessful, while all the substantial Vanderbilt gains were on triple and double forward passes. Michigan's tackling is also weak, being either too high or too slow, with inability to hang onto the opposing runners.

The work of Craig at half continues to be the leading topic of comment in the Michigan quarters. The little fellow has endeared himself in the hearts of the student body at large for the wonderful work he has displayed in every game. It was Craig who downed Sikes from behind in the game Saturday, when the latter had recovered a blocked punt and was racing for the Michigan goal with nothing but a clear field ahead. And it was Craig who intercepted a Vanderbilt forward pass and outdistanced the whole field for a gain of 80 yards with tackles on every side of him.

Thompson at fullback has also gained much honor. As a line plunger he is one of the best that ever represented the maize and blue and can gain almost as consistently as Wells. It was the work of these two men that made Michigan's one touchdown against the southerners possible. In four minutes of play they took the ball from the enemy's 47-yard line straight across the last chalkmark by repeated line hammering. Wells is playing even better football this season than he did last year when Walter Camp honored him with the right end on the team.

Bogle's work at place kicking is a disappointment. Out of four attempted placements against Vanderbilt all were either blocked or traveled wild. Herrington is the only drop kicker on the squad and this may give him an opportunity in the games to come.

Syracuse plays Michigan here Saturday, but Coach Yost does not look at them as he did the Vanderbilt team. Although not elated with the showing of his team Saturday he feels that they faced one of the best teams that ever played on Ferry field, and is thankful that the most dreaded game on the entire Michigan schedule is safely out of the way and the slate still clean.

SIDELINE NOTES

Yale has three Chicago boys on her squad this fall. They are Gallauer, end; Spalding and Anderson, halfbacks.

Beating Cornell 5 to 0 and Pennsylvania 22 to 6 is certainly a record that Penn. State can look at with much satisfaction.

Yale will miss Merritt greatly. Although far behind Captain Howe, he is still far ahead of any other substitute available.

Wisconsin has a great goal-kicker and punter in Quarterback Moll. He kicked two field goals in the game with Northwestern Saturday.

The big game of the West Saturday should be the Chicago-Minnesota battle. During the last five years Minnesota has won three times, Chicago twice.

St. Germain, the former Carlisle Indian player, appears to have a good chance of making the Yale varsity this fall. He is being tried out at guard.

Harvard's march down the field for her first touchdown against Brown was very impressive and must have taken considerable snap out of the Providence team.

There should be a rule to prevent a player going outside of the field, running down the side line and then coming in to receive a forward pass, as was the case with Ashbaugh Saturday. It was well executed and within the rules, but should be legislated against before another year.

INDOOR GAMES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Entry blanks are out for the annual indoor track and field championships in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 26 and 27. Thirty-one events will be contested. Twenty of these will be for the senior athletes and 11 for juniors. The entries will close with James E. Sullivan, chairman of the national championship committee, on Dec. 16, and are open to all registered amateur athletes.

YALE IS PLAYING SUBSTITUTES ON VARSITY ELEVEN

Captain Howe Returns to Active Work at Quarterback and Runs Team With Old-Time Dash

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coach Field is continuing to give the substitutes on the Yale varsity team a great deal of attention in the secret practise as well as in the open work this week. Not only is he doing this in order to give them a good trying out, but the absence of many of the first string men on account of their condition is forcing the head coach to develop men who can take their places in the big games to come.

Secret practise was held Tuesday afternoon and the players and coaches were in seclusion for an hour and a half before the spectators were admitted to see the latter part of the scrimmage.

The feature of the work according to the coaches, was a drop-kick from the 3

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Altogether different from every other piano-player, the Tel-Electric is constructed on an entirely new plan. It possesses many features that are found in no other instrument. One of the most important is that it eliminates all pumping. It may be permanently attached to any piano, grand or upright, and to any make. It permits of playing from across the room or from the next room, even, thus securing the effects of distance.

Its rolls never tear, fray, warp, shrink, swell, or wear, as most rolls do, for they are made of brass ribbon which is thinner than paper. It is not affected by atmospheric changes and the keyboard of the piano to which it is attached is never obstructed or incapacitated for hand playing. In fact, duets can be played upon it, one part by the Tel-Electric, the other by hand, on the same piano simultaneously. The melody of a composition can be brought out by the devices for subduing the treble or base. If it is wished to relinquish personal control of the instrument for awhile it will play itself with the musical expression marked by the composer on his score.

While the motive power of this instrument is electricity an electric current is not necessary in the house. Every piano-player must have a motor of some sort. Most are run by air motors pumped with the feet. The Tel-Electric is operated by an electric current, requiring no labor at all. The motor is small, compact and noiseless. It has been on the market three years, and so far as is known every player in use is giving satisfactory service. Its operation is as simple as that of the electric light or the telephone. Its music will stand comparison with that of any player-piano made. It is sold by the Tel-Electric Company, Boylston street, Boston.

—oo—

Possibly no subject is of more intimate interest to every individual than food, and probably no other food is so generally used as bread. So it seems very desirable to know something about wheat and flour out of which bread is made. It is a mistake to suppose that white flour contains all the nutrition of the wheat. In order to make flour white certain essential elements are taken out in the milling. It is generally true that the whiter the flour the less the nutriment. Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, says: "It is just to please the eye; no good can come from making flour white."

The Franklin Mills flour is made of the entire wheat. This is reduced to an even fineness. For over 30 years it has maintained the standard. It is unlike graham flour, which contains the woody, outer husk. As the hard spring wheat is rich in gluten the highest grade of it is used in the Franklin Mills flour. The flour is made by the Franklin Mills Company at Batavia, N. Y., where the mills are operated by water power from Niagara falls. It is packed at the mills in sealed cartons, sacks, barrels and half barrels, which is a guarantee of absolute cleanliness in the handling.

Bread made from this flour is palatable and satisfying, the color rich and tempting. One slice of it, some consumers say, satisfies hunger better than two slices of most bread. It is made into many kinds of bread, rolls, biscuits, muffins, griddle cakes, puddings, cakes, etc. Local offices are maintained by the company at 131 State street, Boston.

—oo—

Now that President Taft has set the day for the prospective hostess for the Thanksgiving feast is preparing for her dinner. At the present moment it is not so much the food itself, for on Thanksgiving day it follows a pretty *classy dinner* rule, but the dishes in which it is to be served. There are to be many guests and many dishes and they must be looked to well beforehand.

In anticipation of the need the Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company is making a display of dinner sets of many kinds and patterns. Royal Worcester, Haviland, French, English and German porcelains with all their variety of design and grade are arranged so that they can be easily examined and compared by those who would buy. Course sets and odd pieces are conveniently placed for those looking for such things. Glassware makes an attractive display, from the finest cut to the simple lines of the salad and berry bowls intended for the cottage table.

In a department by itself things for the kitchen are gathered together. They show everything that can be thought of for this part of the household service, not a few of them placed on sale for the first time.

—oo—

In the heart of the financial district of the city, throwing out its brightness into the grim streets lined with severally looking banks and business houses, is Huyler's new store. It comes as a bit of a surprise to the business man hurrying past, breaking the monotony of the gray stone walls lining the streets with its flash of light and color. It seems all the more attractive by reason of its staid surroundings, its windows polished to a brighter luster, their contents enticing, the candy tempting.

In New York four Huyler stores are located within a radius of two blocks right in the midst of what would seem to be the most unpromising section of the city, the financial, but for several years they have each carried on a thriving business. It is now, to be seen if Boston's financial district has as sweet a tooth as her Manhattan neighbor. The records of the last three days indicate that it has.

The store was opened Saturday and there has been a constant stream of

people there since. It is located in the Ames building at the junction of Court, State and Washington streets, with one entrance from the street and one from the large corridor of the building. It is finished in blue and mahogany shades, all the woodwork of mahogany with glass cabinets and silver fittings, giving a touch of delicate relief. The store is supplied with all the latest things that such a store can have, a handsome cabinet for the display of imported novelties in which to pack the confections and to be used as souvenirs, an electric fudge pan for keeping hot the liquid chocolate to be poured over ice cream, an electric shaker for milk and egg drinks, and little tables with shaded lamps at which the business men or shoppers can sit and refresh themselves as they drink their favorite preparation or partake of an ice.

All of Huyler's choice candies are carried at this store, the old favorites and some new ones. Just now are shown some novelties suitable for Thanksgiving, to be used as gifts, dinner or luncheon favors, etc. They are new and particularly dainty, as Huyler endeavors to have all his things. This makes the fifty-sixth in the chain of Huyler stores scattered over the country. It is in the charge of Miss Helen Foote, who is remembered through her connection with other of the Huyler stores in Boston and the one conducted at Magnolia in summer.

She who is looking for something unusual is sure to find it if she visits the Porto Rican needlework shop which has been opened temporarily on Boylston street for the coming holidays. All kinds of Porto Rican work can be found there, handsome hand filet lace and embroideries made by girls at Porto Rico under the direction of Mrs. Mae S. Pratt, who is in charge of the store; and lace matinees bags made by men of this same island.

There are also bowls made from cocoanut shells, carved so as to show the two colors of the shell, and long strings of beautiful brown bean beads with an occasional red one interspersed, or strings all of red, beautiful over furs or a dark velvet gown. Then there are small telescope utility bags made of woven straw and many other things that will be found of interest, to men as well as women.

—oo—

Little girls are looking forward to that day in the latter part of December when they shall wake up in the morning and find a handsome new dolly sitting cheerfully in gorgeous new clothes under a magic tree, and their mothers are likewise even now planning for that great day. That is why they are especially interested in the large selection of doll wigs that are carried by Madame Rourke at her rooms at 58 Winter street. They are made of light hair and dark hair, black, yellow and brown, hair that can be combed, and wet, and brushed as little mothers have a way of doing with their dolls' hair, but for the present moment done up in the latest fashion, with the Venetian knot in the lead, a style so new that not all the big people have become sufficiently aware of it to try. This is the newest thing in hair dressing. Madame Rourke is showing it with other new styles for grown up people, too. Her parlor is a pleasant place and she does there all kinds of hair work, hair dressing, shampooing and waving. She also makes combings into puffs and braids.

—oo—

Some of the most beautiful New England scenes of mountain, surf, waterfall and country have been photographed by the Putnam Art Company and reproduced from copperplates on heavy paper with color touches applied by hand. They are pleasing pictures in different sizes and with a large variety of subjects. Framed they make pretty little gifts or can be mounted on calendars for the same purpose. At present the company is making a special offer of the pictures.

APPROPRIATION
TO DREDGE RIVERS
WILL BE URGED

Edwin N. Troland, president of the Malden Board of Trade, and William H. Leahy, president of the Medford Board of Trade, have sent out notices that at the next meeting of their boards the question of assisting the city of Everett and the Everett Board of Trade in securing from Congress favorable action on the dredging of Malden river will be taken up.

Resolutions favoring cooperation with the Everett authorities are proposed, and if adopted will be forwarded to Washington through the Everett commission appointed by Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt of that city to appear before a congressional committee in furtherance of the plan to spend \$80,000 in dredging the river as far as the Medford street bridge in Malden. Copies will also be forwarded to Senators Lodge and Crane and to Congressmen Samuel W. McCall and Ernest W. Roberts.

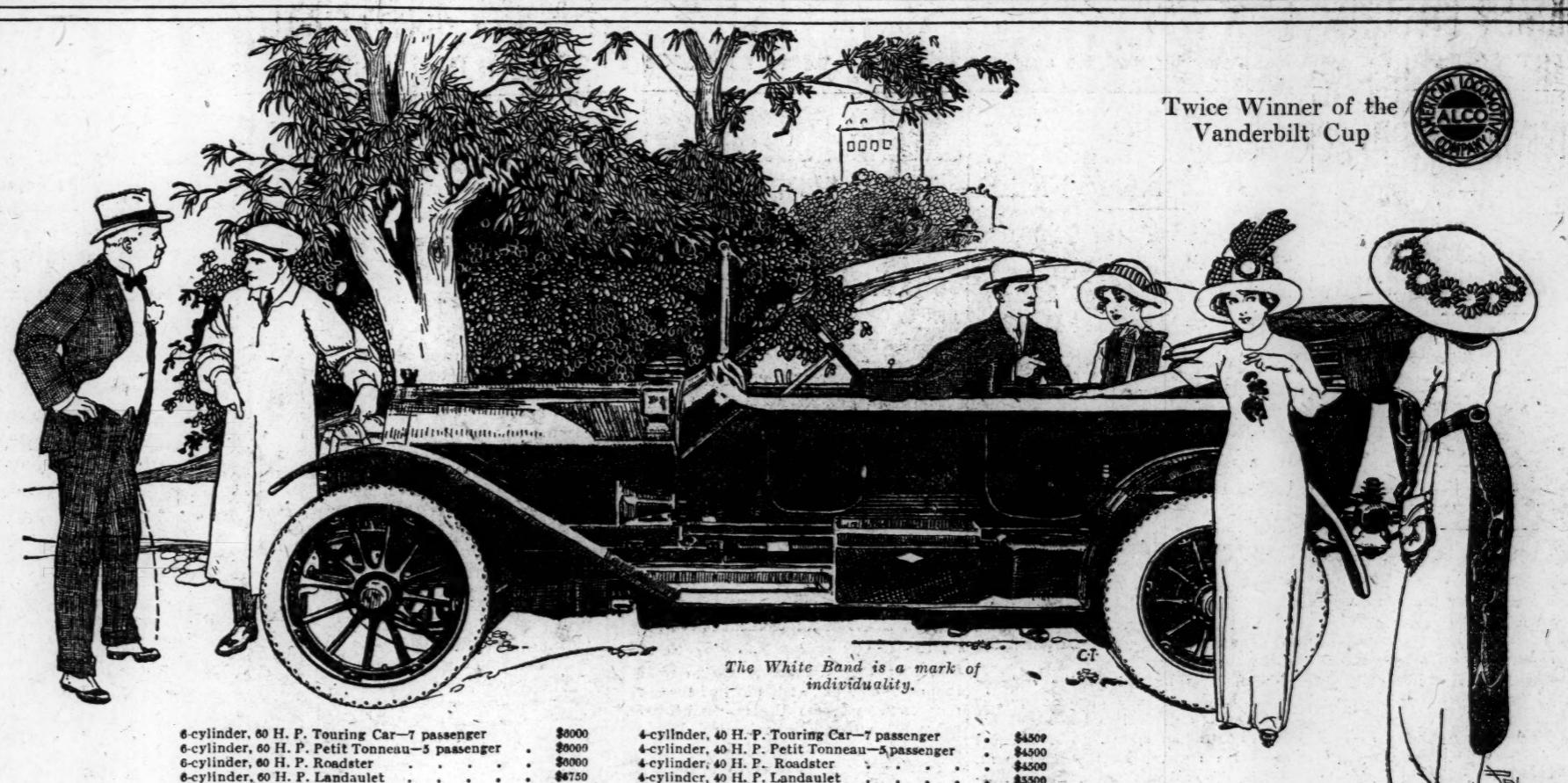
The Everett commission, consisting of Representative James F. Cavanaugh, City Engineer Christopher Harrison, John P. Stone and James Henderson, plan to go to Washington to secure early action on the subject. Plans have been prepared by Col. Frederic V. Abbott of the United States engineering corps, who recommends the appropriation.

Besides the dredging of the Malden river, the plans call for dredging in Mystic river. As dredging the Mystic would also benefit Charlestown, the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be asked to cooperate.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS
(By the United Press)

VIENNA, Austria — The Austrian cabinet, headed by Baron Gauthier von Frankenthal as premier, resigned on Tuesday, owing to a failure to unite the factions in Parliament in support of its program.

Auto Maps W. B. Clarke Co
and Guides 26 & 28 Tremont St



6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Touring Car—7 passenger
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Petit Tonneau—5 passenger
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Roadster
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Landaulet
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Limousine
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Berline Limousine

\$8000
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4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Limousine
4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Berline Limousine

Twice Winner of the
Vanderbilt Cup



ALCO

1912

NEW lines—long, low, straight, simple—wider doors, more room, deeper upholstery and a *culture in little things* grace the 1912 Alco. For beauty the Alco is rare among motor cars.

Beauty in the dignified simplicity, the quiet style, the graceful, practical doors, the character in the hooded dash, the plain masculine outline of the radiator, and the richness or sturdy, generous fenders.

Beauty in the culture of the soft, deep cushions, the big, strong lamps, the dash ventilators, the concealed Prest-O-Lite tank, the petit appointments, its very paint—a daintiness and good taste that is appealing.

Beneath the tonneau door, and concealed, is an electric bulb which lights automatically at night as the door opens. It illuminates vividly the step and assists one in alighting.

And beauty runs deep in the Alco. Down to its strong, clean chassis—a good metal feast to the man who loves a thing well made. One need not be a mechanic to enjoy this engineering.

A motor car is not made over night, nor in a year. The Alco goes back to 1905. It was changed from a chain driven to a shaft driven car in 1907.

This is why the Alco factory possesses a wealth of equipment that stands second to none in the world for completeness—not an equipment to turn out cars "for the day's smartness," but an equipment in forge, laboratory, heat treating ovens, automatic machinery, instrument like tools, gigantic machines, and

wonderful superhuman devices that apply thousands and thousands of pounds of pressure to various parts—tests that no man and no shock could supply.

Knowing from their experience that a locomotive is strongest only at its weakest point, the builders of the Alco put every single part that goes into the car through an individual analysis both in the chemistry and physics laboratories—an analysis that few cars receive.

That is perhaps the biggest reason:

—why the Alco never breaks down;

—why there are wealthy men to-day driving Alcos they purchased in 1906.

—why the Alco twice won the race for the Vanderbilt cup, America's motor classic;

—and why you never hear of an Alco in a second hand shop.

Think that over.

The new improvements in the Alco are of compelling interest. The new lines are enticingly—irresistibly beautiful.

Write for an appointment.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 567 Boylston Street, BOSTON

Builders of Alco Motor Trucks and Alco Taxicabs

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By E. B. WESTON

Here is the history of an archer. It covers only his first year in the sport. To be sure, as a boy, he had played with bow and arrow, and as he grew in years, he continued to feel that it was a fine thing. He found no archery at the university, as there should have been; for many students would be more pleased with it, and benefited by it, than by any other physical exercise.

After the young man was graduated, and had passed the requisite number of years in the professional school, he began his life work in a wealthy suburban town, where he soon became successful. Like all sensible men, not believing in all work and no play, he began to play golf, and become very fond of it. But as business grew he did not have time enough to go to the links. If he should take up archery he would have time enough, as he could shoot on his own lawn.

As yet he knew nothing of the playing of archery, and he determined to investigate. He bought a small book on the subject, and here his acquaintance with him begins. He wrote me a letter, and our correspondence has continued to the present. What more I say will be chiefly extracts from his letters. These show how good a student of the sport he has been, and that in its practice he has used his mind as well as his muscle. He began to think and reason with himself. Some of the ques-

things he then asked, he would now think strange that he ever need to ask them. His first letter bears the date of Sept. 4, 1910.

After begging pardon for intruding, which was very unnecessary, he says: "I am a beginner in the sport, but an enthusiastic one." This enthusiasm has continued, as you will see. That he was thinking is shown by the fact that he began to criticize old things and methods. He found faults in Ford's "point of aim" theory, even before he ceased calling the "gold" a "bulseye."

In his second letter he spoke of his outfit; a cheap lemonwood bow, and arrows that cost \$3 a dozen and which varied in weight from 260 grains to 616! With these the first score he ever kept was 30 arrows at 40 yards, 16 hits, 41 score, and at 50 yards, 18 hits, 68 score.

He asked where he could get good bows and arrows, and soon had a good outfit. He writes: "I never expect to be a good archer, as my eye is not quick and accurate enough. But if I can do half way well I shall hope to come out to the tournament in Chicago next August." We see that before he had hardly

started he was planning to obtain the benefit and pleasure to be derived from taking part in a public meeting. The small score which he might make was no detriment. "Practise is of course the essential

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Lester Lockman, signal engineer of the Boston Elevated road, has received from the Union Switch & Signal Company of Swisvale, Pa., two 40-ton electro pneumatic machines which he is installing in the new Cambridge subway terminal.

The private Pullman car Rover, occupied by Samuel E. Hutchinson and family, will pass through Boston to-night en route from Beverly Farms, Mass., to Tulpehocken, Pa.

The Boston & Albany road moved the Henry W. Savage "Girl of the Golden West" company from Springfield to Albany today by a special train consisting of three parlor cars, three 60-foot baggage cars and one Arms palace horse car.

Besides the regular mail service maintained by the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads between Boston and New York city, five 60-foot baggage cars were required at the South station today to handle extra storage mail business.

RAILROAD MEN ASK CONFERENCE

CHICAGO—That the vote taken recently by employees of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway was in favor of a strike, officials of the road were informed Tuesday by a committee. A conference was asked looking to a settlement of differences over wages and changes in shop rules. The conference probably will be held next week.

TUFTS COLLEGE
MUSICAL CLUBS
ANNOUNCE PLANS

Active work is to be started this week by the Tufts College Glee and Mandolin Clubs following the final cuts in the list of candidates.

The holiday vacation trip will cover New Hampshire and Vermont among the towns which will be visited being Burlington, Barre, Hardwick, South Royalston, and St. Johnsbury, also Portland, Me.

During the midyear recess the clubs will visit western Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in the Eastern vacation they will journey south through New Jersey, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Va., and possibly as far as New Orleans.

TEACHERS ARE TO
STUDY THEOLOGY

A fund has been created for the establishment of a department in Boston University school of theology where Sunday school teachers may be prepared for efficient service and instructed how to impart the fundamental principles of Christianity to the children. Boston University school of theology has inaugurated this department and takes the lead by having formed a Sunday school institute at the Bromfield Street church.

IF YOU WOULD LEARN
Real Graham Wafer, look for "Graham's Old Home Graham" at E. S. Pierce's.

WORKMEN DISCOVER AN ART TREASURE IN COLONIAL RESIDENCE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—When Elwin L. Purrington bought for a home the historic Sue Winn mansion on Elm street a short time ago, he little suspected that it contained the art treasures that were brought to light a few days ago by his workmen who in removing several layers of wall paper came upon the dim outlines of a landscape view.

Further investigation revealed the fact that every inch of space on the walls of the living room was covered with mural paintings depicting varied scenery, including hills, lakes, meadows, old-time churches, colonial houses, strange shrubbery growth and massive trees, with here and there a man mounted on a galloping horse.

The news of the discovery spread rapidly, and Mr. Purrington is called upon to answer many inquiries over the telephone, made by those who revel in relics of bygone days. He is making many improvements to modernize the house, but is keeping intact the great fireplaces, chimney ovens and built-in closets and drawers.

Joseph Payne, a local artist, has just finished the work of freshening up the mural paintings and Mr. Purrington is taking satisfaction in the knowledge that thus far there has been discovered only one other house in this part of the state similarly decorated.

Albert G. Barber, selectman of North Reading recently bought the Charles F. Flint estate in that town and there he found mural paintings in one of the rooms. In fact the two discoveries were made in the same week. Mr. Barber has brought from an old colonial house in New Hampshire a roomful of furniture over 200 years old to add to the effect.

It is believed by local historians that the paintings in both houses were the work of an itinerant painter who plied his trade here about the year 1800.

ROZE IS ENGAGED BY HAMMERSTEIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Raymond Roze, the English composer and conductor, has been engaged as musical conductor by Oscar Hammerstein in his new London opera house. Mr. Roze has had a great deal of experience being engaged 15 years ago by Sir Herbert Tree as musical conductor and composer. Mr. Roze composed special incidental music to many of Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean plays, and later composed special music for Lewis Wallace's production of "Henry V."

For two years he was musical director to Sir Henry Irving, and has also been associated with Julia Neilson and Fred Terry. For the last four years Mr. Roze has been conducting in America and on the continent. His latest composition is a symphonic poem, "Antony and Cleopatra," which was produced at the Queen's hall under the conductorship of Sir Henry Wood.

[Mr. Roze was associated with Henry Russell in the first season of the Boston opera company.]

Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, brings the concert of the New York Philharmonic Society in Symphony hall in an All-Wagner programme, with Madame Johanna Gadski as soloist. The programme includes excerpts from "The Meistersingers," music from "Gotterdamerung," "Tristan and Isolde" and the overture to "Tannhauser" and the "Siegfried Idyl." Tickets will go on sale at Symphony hall Wednesday, Nov. 1.

URGES TEACHING BY WORD PICTURES

The value of teaching in the concrete was emphasized by Mrs. Antoinette A. Lamoreaux at the second day's session of the Sunday School Institute, held in the Bromfield Street church yesterday.

"Instead of teaching in the abstract, tell your youthful audience an interesting story in the concrete," she said. "Use word pictures in order to illustrate your point and you will ake the attention of the children from the opening sentence.

STUDENTS TO HEAR BANKER
George E. Brock, a former school committee man and president of the Home Savings Bank, will address the students of the High School of Commerce tomorrow on "Savings Banks." He will advocate the establishment of a savings bank team not only for the High School of Commerce, but for all of the schools.



Fall Importations

Among our new goods imported this autumn and just put on sale we are showing:

VICUNA UNDERJACKETS and **VICUNA SCARFS**, warm, light and beautifully soft for automobile wear.

Also **FROM TURKEY**—Towels and bath robes made of toweling—large and very small sizes.

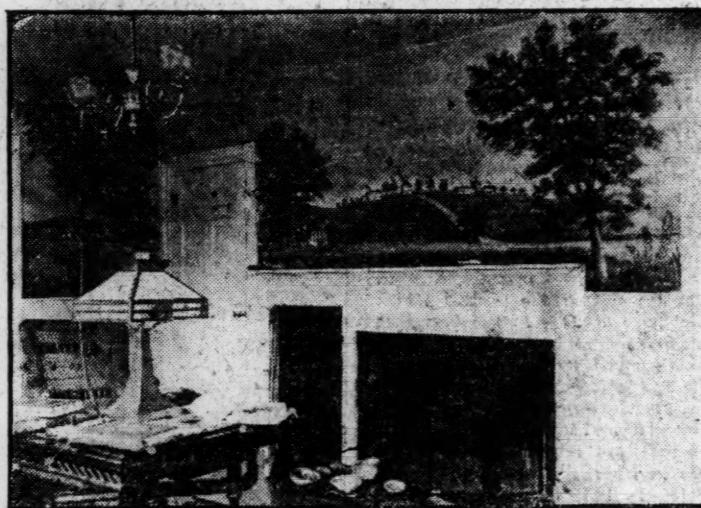
Davis East India House
373 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

HISTORIC WINN HOME IN WAKEFIELD



(Photo by L. E. Bourdon, Wakefield)

In one of the spacious rooms paperhangers uncover rare scenic effect in oils



(Photo by L. E. Bourdon, Wakefield)

Scene unfolded when paper was removed from the Winn mansion at Wakefield

DR. ELIOT TO TOUR ASIA FOR PEACE ENDOWMENT

NEW YORK—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, will leave Nov. 7 for a visit to India, China and Japan in the interests of the work of the Carnegie endowment for international peace. This announcement was made Tuesday by President Butler of Columbia University, who is acting as the director of intercourse and education of the endowment.

The executive committee of the trustees of the endowment has requested Dr. Eliot to make this journey with the purpose of explaining the organization and aims of the endowment in the various Asiatic countries, of studying the public

opinion of those countries, particularly as relates to matters of international concern, and of procuring material for a report upon what activities may wisely be planned by the Carnegie endowment for the several Asiatic nations with a view to promoting the cause of peace and international good will.

Dr. Eliot will proceed by the Suez canal route to India, and after spending some weeks in that country, will reach China in February. If conditions in China permit, he will make an extended journey through the interior, visiting the leading statesmen and men of affairs and conferring with them on the objects of his visit.

The building contains lecture rooms, laboratory, fully equipped repair shop, containing all machinery, tools and appliances, and a thoroughly equipped garage for the storage of and handling of cars. The electrical school has every feature of an up-to-date institution of the kind and is provided with a large and valuable equipment.

Y. M. C. A. TO HOLD ITS CONVENTION FOR TWO STATES AT PAWTUCKET

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The biennial convention of the Young Men's Christian Association department of Rhode Island and Massachusetts will be held here on Nov. 18, the business and social meetings in the association building and in the evening the dinner will be served at the Masonic Temple.

The convention will open at noon with a meeting of the men who are employed in the various branches of the association. Luncheon will follow, at which the delegates will be the guests of the Pawtucket association.

The convention session proper will commence at 2:30 p. m. A song service conducted by F. L. Willis of Worcester will be the opening feature of the program. The Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins of Providence will speak on "The Affirmation of an Age of Doubt." The business of the convention will next be taken up.

Several reports are to be presented, among them those on study clubs, membership standardization and universal transfer of membership without respect to privileges. A discussion will be conducted by H. E. Dodge, E. G. Caster, C. R. Chase, E. W. Hearne, George W. Macfay, general secretary of the Boston Association, a D. H. T. Waller. From 5:30 to 6:15 p. m. will be a social period.

Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard, formerly of Brown, will preside at the dinner. "The Religion of Social Service" will be the subject of an address by Dr. George W. Tupper of Boston. Walter S. Schultz of Hartford, Conn., will talk on "A Christian Challenge to Busy Men."

The leaders in the "Men and Religion" movement will be introduced, representing Boston, Providence, Springfield, Worcester and this city. Mayor Giles W. Easterbrook will be present at the dinner and Governor Pothier has accepted an invitation also.

"Intelligent assistance on the part of the growing generation is necessary if this progress is to be maintained. The growing boy must be instructed on just what is taking place, and he must be shown the way to make habits of enthusiasm, in eagerness for work, and habits conducive to sustained attention and effort so that he may carry on the work that is now being done so effectively by the present generation of business men. The schools are taking their work seriously and are doing their best to keep education up to date.

"Conditions and tendencies are brought to the attention of the pupils by lectures by those whose position in a city warrants them to talk on the significant topics of the day, by excursions to business houses to study various lines of activity.

"It is constantly impressed upon the pupils that they must be optimistic with regard to their own city, that they must have faith in their future, that they must be convinced that their city is a good place to grow up in and that there are enterprises here that are well worth casting their lot with.

"The schoolmaster of today realizes that to train boys to take their share of the responsibility in this business advance of New England is no easy task. He promises, however, to maintain high ideals in the hope that the next generation will push the standard of 'Made in New England' to greater heights of achievement than ever before."

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AMHERST SCHOOL GARDENERS FIND ADVANTAGE IN RAISING WEEDS



School children of Amherst, Mass., learn gardening by working plots on the campus of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Experiments With Potatoes Show How to Increase Yield and to Prevent Deterioration of the Strain

BENEFIT HOME WORK

By W. R. HART
Professor of Agricultural Education

SCHOOL garden work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is developed under the direction of the department of agricultural education, with gardens on the college campus. Seeds, the use of tools and instruction are given free of charge to about 100 children of the town of Amherst, Mass., each year. Hitherto only children from the fifth to the ninth grades have been permitted to enter. Each individual is assigned a plot to himself. These plots vary in size from 40 square feet in the fifth grade to 120 square feet in the ninth. No one is allowed to plant more than three kinds of vegetables. Some choice is given each child in the selection of what he is to plant. Radishes, peas, beans, beets, cucumbers and potatoes were the prevailing varieties this year. Each class was permitted to select a class flower. The flower seeds were all planted in the same large plot and cultivated jointly. The product of this plot belongs to the members of the class in common while the vegetables belong to the owner of the individual plot.

The foregoing features are common to most school gardens. But the gardens at

treated exactly alike as to soil, fertilizer and culture.

Potatoes from the product of the best parent tuber are to be selected for the next year's work. The same kind of an experiment will be repeated, but possibly with a larger number of tubers. This process continued from year to year is what the state experiment stations call potato breeding by means of seed selection. It does not involve artificial pollination of flowers. This makes it easy to be done by boys and girls of grammar school age.

The economic side of experimenting makes it worth while for the small gardener as well as the farmer, because it leads to the development of a better yielding strain or given variety. It will prevent a variety from "running out." The scientific value of the work makes it worth while for the high school student because it illustrates an important principle in biology, the transmission of parental qualities to offspring. It connects closely with economic botany. Proper tillage of the soil connects directly with some of the most important principles of physics and chemistry.

As nearly all school gardens have caused an overflow of youthful energy into home garden work, it is hoped that this experimental work with potatoes may reach many homes as its meaning becomes understood. About 150 individuals in Massachusetts outside of Amherst are interested in it at the present time. Part of these are grammar school pupils and part belong to high schools. The department of agricultural education will place much stress on this work during the coming year as being most desirable for classes in high school botany, or in biology.

PICTURES AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Some of Them Illustrate the Artists' Long Continued Quest of Permanent Colors

PIEWS of Egypt are hung in the fine arts department of the public library this week to illustrate Francis Kingsley Ball's lecture on "Land of the Pyramids" to be given in the lecture hall Thursday evening, Nov. 2. They show the remarkable buildings and sculpture left by the ancient Egyptians, and the later architecture of the Mohammedans with its graceful minarets and Arabesque ornament. Contrasting with these are views of modern Cairo, picturesque street scenes and views of the Nile and the dam at Assouan.

Two fine Medici prints are shown. One is a Flemish painting of "Giovanni Arnolfo di Lucca and his Wife" painted in oils by Jan Van Eyck. This is now in the National Gallery, London. The other is Italian, the "Education of Cupid," after the painting in oils on canvas by Correggio, also in the National Gallery, London.

"Sorolla, sa vie et son oeuvre" (his life and his work) by Raphael Domenech has 116 illustrations from the work of this prolific painter. Some examples of his early work show how far he has traveled from academic teaching toward the goal of truth and realism. A few sketches illustrate his method of work. There are many portraits in various styles and of many distinguished persons. His bathing scenes seem to be the last word, and among them are many of the paintings exhibited in Boston a few years ago.

"Joseph Israels" by C. L. Lake, has 73 illustrations from his work, all homely pictures of Dutch life in cottage or by the sea, all full of repose and many of them pathetic.

"Art in France" by Louis Hourtigue, is a concise hand-book, with many illustrations, which divides the subject into Christian art, classical art and modern art.

Many painters are experimenting now-days with the hope of finding more permanent colors. The latest book on the subject is "Materials for Permanent Painting" by Maximilian Toch. Down to the fourteenth century, he says, the media used consisted of some albumin-

DIVERSION OF BOXER FUND IS ATTRIBUTED NOW TO JOHN HAY

WASHINGTON—John W. Foster, former secretary of state, told the House committee investigating the payment of \$368,236 out of the Boxer indemnity fund to heirs of Gen. F. T. Ward, that John Hay, secretary of state, had expressly approved a change in the protocol of Nov. 7, 1910, under which China had guaranteed an indemnity fund to various nations whose subjects were injured in the Boxer rebellion.

This change in the protocol, said Mr. Foster, gave Secretary Hay authority to pay the Ward claim, although originated nearly 40 years before the Boxer rebellion.

He admitted that, as attorney for Mrs. G. M. Amidon, one of the Ward heirs, he had used every possible resource to influence the Chinese government to agree to the settlement, and he read a confidential letter from Minister Conger in which the latter said he had to "stretch his instructions," and had great difficulty in bringing Prince Ching, the Chinese premier, to approve the plan.

Mr. Foster acted as attorney for the Ward heirs, and, with Robert Lansing, got half of the sum as attorneys' fees.

MRS. MACOMBER FIRST WOMAN TO TRY HYDRO-PLANE

The first woman in the world to make a flight in a hydro-aeroplane is Mrs. Frank Gair Macomber, Jr., of Newbury street, Boston. The Macombers have a summer home at Marblehead and Mrs. Macomber has been watching Clifford W. Webster flying about over Marblehead bay for several days in a Burgess-Wright hydro-aeroplane with more than the usual interest.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Macomber took a seat beside Mr. Webster in the hydro-aeroplane and after a short run on the surface of the harbor the machine rose into the air about 100 feet, at which height Mr. Webster made several circuits of the harbor with his passenger, and alighted on the surface of the water without getting even a touch of spray on her skirt. Mrs. Macomber was delighted with her experience.

FORMER AMBASSADOR HILL BACK

NEW YORK—David J. Hill, retiring American ambassador to Germany, was a passenger on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived Tuesday night, 12 hours late.

Save 50% 75% Fire Insurance Cost

STRONGEST KNOWN INDEMNITY

We Insure Only High Class Church Edifices

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RECIPROCAL INDEMNIFIERS OF AMERICA

SUITE 348 PIERCE BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO.

HUNTING TAUTOG AND FISHING FOR DEER IN BUZZARDS BAY

With Some Divagation Relative to Adhesive Qualities of Clams on Small Steel Hooks

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

ONE of the most outstanding things about the motor-boat is its lack of continuity; either it goes or it does not go; it is either very busy, all smell and movement, or else it moves of itself not at all and goes whither wind and tide may take it. One can see that under certain circumstances this may be attended with inconveniences, while on the other hand we have in fairness to remember that although we may be annoyed by the stoppage of the motion we are refreshed by an abatement of the smell. Nevertheless, for plainly utilitarian purposes the motor-boat serves a purpose, and having profited by it we ought not to look it in the mouth, as it were.

A few days since, of an overcast morning, we cast off from a wharf at Mattapoisett and set forth in a stout motor boat to see what tautog might be caught. To lure and fascinate these excellent fish (Tautoga americanus), a large supply of bait in the shape of a small barrel of clam had been shipped, and a large barrel of half-clean scallop shells was all ready to be thrown by the double handful into the water to create an atmosphere. The scallops played the useful part of press agent to the fisherman, or were supposed to do so. There were lines and stout hooks in plenty and an extra oilskin or two against possible moisture. After some preliminary rumbling and cranking and ojting, some protesting smells and outraged smokings of the faithful engine, we were under way, and petroled down the harbor past Ned's Point light into the bay, where we cast anchor over a ledge and got ready to bait hooks.

There are ways more than one of attaching a soft-shell clam to a hook, but out of all these there is but one right way. That way we shall not divide; the reader can find it out for himself and will no doubt enjoy himself in the process. There can be few better sports for the evening hours at home, the curtains drawn, the radiator encouraged to its accustomed 82 degrees, the children ranged about the reading table, all busy with a bushel or two of clams that they vie in putting on hooks in the most approved and workmanlike way! But upon this particular expedition, the modifying charms of domestic cooperation were forgotten by the hardy longshoreman who instructed us to fasten first the tough head of the clam on the hook, then the firm strip that rims the edge of the shell, and lastly, on the point, to attach the gastronomic apparatus; a soft and evasive mass very difficult to make what the mathematicians call a constant. By the professional fisherman it seems to be done with the greatest ease, but to the amateur, at least in one case, it presents a task something like impaling a snowball on a red hot poker. Nevertheless, the hooks were baited and thrown overboard, the sinker just on the bottom, to rise every now and then as the boat lifted and drop again to the rocky bottom with a little thud that was telephoned up the fishing line.

As we have said, to encourage the fish, a few handfuls of scallop shells of more or less bouquet were thrown ahead into the sea and were no doubt enjoyed very much by a critical and discriminating body of tautog. It is astonishing that, with this invitation the fish did not bite in a mood of generous emulation, but it cannot be said that they bit quite as they were expected. They did bite, but showed a woful lack of appreciation of the charms of a steel hook. One could hear the ringing, wholesome laughter of the tautog as they skilfully detached all the better portion of the delicious clams and left the tough head lamenting on the hook. We are convinced that the Tautoga americanus has well-developed sense of humor. One or two forgot themselves and were caught, but the vast majority stayed below and had a thoroughly good morning.

Meantime the tide was running strong, that showed itself in a somewhat increasing sea; the wind was getting up, gray clouds hung over Buzzards Bay as they do sometimes on that rather long piece of water, and little spurts of rain became more frequent. Mattapoisett was hid from view by Mattapoisett neck and Hammond's cove opened as we approached and went farther down the southwest of Brant island. By this time the rain was fairly falling, driving in one's face, and with the wind giving that pleasant experience of weather that is so grateful. So every one put on oilskins, one man being lent a fisherman's apron and three quarter coat that completely protected him. This apron is a most practical garment, and is easier for movement than trousers; it is made very long so as to permit the skirts, thus permitting free movement of the legs, yet covering them. It straps over the shoulders like a pair of overalls and there are two additional straps to make it snug to the waist. This apron is worn by the men that go dredging for scallops, a large part of their work consisting in standing up and hauling the dredges and then in picking the scallops at the "culling-board."

Being anchored at a fresh fishing ground and with placid bays, the fishermen threw their lines overboard and waited for the tautog to show what sense they had of the weight of shell fish laving upon them. Surely now we could go home with half a hundred weight to our credit. But the procedure was the same as before, only more so; there were the same industrious selection of morsels by appreciative tautog, the same

wondrous juggling feats with the hook and the agile clam, the same cornucopias of ripened scallop shells, the same silent ingratiation of a pack of fish that we hope ere this have blushed for themselves. We motored around in circles looking for luck, but it was not to be found, the rain was coming down hard and the breeze of wind that we had had was beginning to flatten out. Therefore we turned her bow for the harbor, coiled our lines and sat down to converse about indifferent subjects.

We had rounded the neck, passed Mol's cove to the west and Ned's point light to the east; we were well up the harbor, when the wheel was put over and we went to port and westward. Calling our attention to an object in the water 50 fathoms ahead, the steersman said, "Looks like a deer," and to be sure when we looked, there, ahead of us as we drew nearer and nearer, was the head of a deer well above the water. The animal was swimming with surprising speed and though when we drew within a couple of fathoms we saw that it was somewhat breathless, it swam with great ease. It was headed from Mattapoisett neck across the harbor in a general easterly direction, but when we drew near, it turned and circled, thinking we pursued. At one point, it seemed almost as though the animal sought the shelter of our boat, and for this reason we of the party thought that it had been driven by dogs. No one could look at the beautiful head with neck outstretched in pitiful eagerness to escape or see the large eyes wide with fear, and feel any great enthusiasm for the mighty hunter. His dice are loaded as a general thing; his sole glory consists in the fact that he has had a good time, the quarry is not to be much mentioned save in a sensible and intelligent way.

Could deer be provided with rifles and taught to be good knockabout shots, we hazard that the mighty hunter would discover in his rugged heart little rills of tenderness that he never suspected. When both sides are given a hand in the game, the sense of fair play is evolved in an extremely edifying way, perhaps to the loss of the taxidermist, but to the improvement of that quality that simple hearts call kindness. Each of us must cry "mea maxima culpa"; we are all in the same motor boat, only some bag tautog and others conger tarbettoe, gazelles and even jabberwocks. The only difference is that, so far as we are aware, no magazine has published a picture of a mighty hunter standing in silent strength with his foot on a prone tautog.

We circled about our swimming Jeer for a little, drawn by a curiosity that meant no harm; the salt water ran off its glistening shoulders and darkened the grayish fur on its neck, as it headed hither and yon, almost saying to us that we had no right to take advantage of our strength and speed. We admitted as much, and heading for the wharf we wished the deer good luck, hoping that it would spend many useful and pleasant years in that old corner of America where once Indian and Englishman hunted its forebears, but now the pale-face is forbidden to touch it under a penalty that he takes pretty good care not to incur. The advertisements of the western railways have a great many allusions to deer and other game that give one a general impression that there is a good deal of it. We dare say there is, but Massachusetts thinks nothing of a deer swimming through salt water a mile and a half of an autumn morning, which is no more than a proof of the remarkable character of the Bay Colony.

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By Courtesy of the

Boston City Club

The Monitor Is Privileged to Present to Its Readers a Series of Pictures of Old Boston Streets

Old Boston Houses

Familiar a half century or more ago to residents and visitors to this historic place.

The pictures will be printed daily, beginning Monday, Nov. 6, until the collection is exhausted. Cut them out for your scrap book. Some of the scenes:

Somerset Street from Howard Street to the First Baptist Church (now Elks' Hall).

Third building on left, 37 Somerset street, where Daniel Webster and Abbott Lawrence formerly lived, now lower part of City Prison (Tombs).

Hinckley House on left, later Somerset Club House.

On right house of John L. Gardner, father of Jack Gardner, Beacon street, now site of Houghton & Dutton's, to Somerset street.

Wendell Phillips' House and himself standing in doorway.

Torn down and the site of Harrison avenue, corner Essex street. Building on right, site of Essex Street sub-station.

Buildings on block bounded by Temple, Derne and Bowdoin Streets.

Now the site of the State House park. Temple street on right, Derne and Bowdoin streets on left.

Building on right the site of Josiah Franklin's tallow chandlery.

Where Benjamin Franklin assisted his father in making tallow candles and dips; located on southwest corner of Hanover and Union streets. Sign suspended from building is the "Blue Ball." Building torn down and Union street widened in the fifties.

RARE BOOKS SEEN IN LOAN EXHIBIT AT WORCESTER

MR. KNOX SEES PEACE PACT WIN

WASHINGTON—An exhibition of books is shown at the Worcester Art Museum which includes some rare editions of old letter press and bindings which have been loaned from private libraries in Worcester in addition to books belonging to the museum and those bound by Miss Elizabeth C. Marot of the museum school.

These choice volumes are the property of Dr. Charles L. Nichols, who has one of the finest private libraries in this part of the United States. Among these are "Orthographie," printed in Venice in 1566 by Aldus Minutius, and the New Testament in Greek and Hebrew printed by the equally famous Christopher Plantin in Antwerp in 1588.

A small wine-colored levant binding with blind tooling by Riviere, contains a 1404 "In Laudin Ferdinand," by Veranus, and also with it is bound an autograph letter by Christopher Columbus.

A first edition of "Napoleon," by Dr. Syntax, illustrated by Cruickshank, date 1816, is bound in gold tooling, blue velvet by R. Coote. All these belong to Dr. Nichols.

An old calfskin binding is lent by Mrs. Gage. "King Florus and the Fair Jeane," by William Morris, is lent by Louis Wilson of Clark University.

CHINNING DAY AT DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Chinning day is observed at Dartmouth College today. After calling on the freshmen for four weeks the various secret societies this morning extended their bids.

MEXICAN TOWN ATTACKED

MONTEREY, Mexico—Bands of Maestros, revolutionaries are still giving trouble in the lower Rio Grande region of Tamaulipas. The town of Colombras was attacked Tuesday.

Further details of the battle in the city of Sinaloa on the west coast say that Ochoa was driven from the town and Banderas' troops, numbering 500, took possession, dynamiting and destroying several of the larger buildings.

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Realty Shipping Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The real estate business has been unusually active for several days as a number of delayed deals in different parts of the city are receiving the executive touches of principals.

Peter Barsuglia has deeded to Lottie S. Robinson an estate at 483 Shawmut avenue, between Worcester and West Concord, South End. It comprises a four-story swell-front brick residence, including 2200 square feet of land. The assessor values it at \$7500. The land carries \$3300.

Final papers have been put on record in the sale of a four-story and basement brick residence at 38 Oswego street near Albany street, South End, together with 877 square feet of land. The assessed value is \$6200, \$1800 being on the land. Michael Rovinsky conveyed the title to Isadore Lurie.

Henrietta H. Wood and others have sold to George F. French the property located at 150 West Brookline street, near Tremont street, South End. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house with 1900 square feet of land. The total tax value is \$6700. The land carries \$3300.

A sale of real estate in the North End district was from Frederick C. Bowditch to Jacob Silberstein of a frame house on 1200 square feet of land at 140 Merrimac street, near Norman street. The tax value is \$10,400, with \$9000 on the land.

The Massachusetts General Hospital has purchased a frame house at 8½ North Grove street, near Cambridge street, West End, from Harry B. Owens. The entire property is taxed upon \$1000, and \$400 of this amount rests upon the 324 square feet of ground.

NEW YORK—Another of the Astor holdings in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue is soon to be improved with a 12-story commercial structure as the result of a deal which, it was learned Tuesday, practically has been closed. The property is owned by John Jacob Astor and is known as 3, 5 and 7 West Thirty-fifth street, a plot 75x89.8, at present occupied by three four-story dwellings. The property has been leased for 21 years, with privileges of renewal. The aggregate rental for the first term is approximately \$40,000. Under the terms of the lease the lessee is to construct immediately a 12-story building with stores.

A purchase, involving \$1,600,000, was made yesterday by the Mayer estate, which bought from the Flemish Realty Company the 12-story store and loft building at 17 to 21 East Twenty-second street adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway. In part payment for this structure the estate gave the two vacant block fronts on the east side of Broadway, from One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-third street, which were held in the exchange at a valuation of \$400,000. The Twenty-second street property was held at a valuation of \$1,200,000. The structure, which was completed by the Flemish Realty Company, Joseph E. Goldberg, president, in March of this year, is now about 80 per cent rented.

BROOKLINE ACTIVITY

William A. E. Finlay reports the passing of final papers for Robert M. Goode, a Brookline builder, to Francis Hastings, of the property at 46 Winthrop road, Brookline, consisting of a new, wide-front three-apartment brick and stone house containing every modern improvement with large cement balconies. The lot contains 2800 square feet, assessed at \$1400. The building, being new, is not assessed. The price paid was \$18,000. This house is the last of a block of five just finished and sold by Mr. Goode through the office of Mr. Finlay. Situated on the northeastern side of Aspinwall hill, these houses command, from balconies, an unobstructed view of the harbor and surrounding country.

The same broker also reports agreement papers signed for Mr. Goode on the new block of three houses just completed in the Aberdeen district of Brookline at 17 Stratmore road at 48 and 50 Englewood avenue. The purchaser's name is withheld.

BACK BAY SALES

Through the office of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and Richard DeB. Boardman, an estate at 451 Marlboro street, has been transferred from Charles H. Baker and others, trustees, to Francis H. Appleton, Jr., for occupancy, after making improvements. There are 2076 square feet of land taxed upon \$7300, the total assessed value being \$15,800.

J. D. K. Willis & Co. have sold the three-story brick dwelling and 2464 square feet of land at 296 Newbury street for C. W. Bursley and others, trustees, to Edward H. Deyley, who buys for investment. The estate is assessed for \$16,500, \$8600 being on the land.

A deed has been placed on record in the sale of the brick and stone apartment building at Astor and Bickerstaff streets, Back Bay, together with 3762 square feet of land. The total assessed value is upon \$37,100 and \$7100 is upon the land. Morris Boonstein conveyed title through Thomas M. Smith to Malcomb D. Price, the buyer.

Thomas M. Smith has purchased from

Charles H. Utley a four-story brick residence at 924 Beacon street, near St. Marys street, Back Bay, assessed for \$22,000. The 2818 square feet of land carries \$7700.

Allen R. Frederick has taken title to the estate at 38 Bickerstaff street, near Norway street, Back Bay, comprising a three-story brick house and 2428 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$8500, with \$4200 upon the ground. Edward L. Martin made the deed.

SOUTH, NORTH AND WEST ENDS

Daniel L. White has sold to John W. Strom, who reconveys to Mary A. Strom and another, the three-story, swell-front brick house at 194 West Brookline street, near Warren avenue, South End, together with 2212 square feet of land. All is taxed for \$9000. The 1900 square feet of land carries \$3300 of this amount.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Peter Barsuglia to Lottie S. Robinson, Shawmut ave.; q. \$1. W. Pyne, Briggs to Walter W. Pyne, Mountfort st. and E. & A. R. H.; w. \$1. Clarence H. Lewis to William A. Painter, Edward L. Martin to Allen R. Frederick, Daniel L. White to John W. Strom, W. Brookline st.; w. \$1. Harry B. H. Mass. General Hospital, new No. Grove st.; q. \$1. W. Strom to Mary A. Johnson et al., W. Brookline st.; w. \$1.

Malcolm D. Smith to Thomas M. Smith, Aster and Bickerstaff st.; q. \$1. Thomas M. Smith to Malcolm D. Price, Daniel L. White to John W. Strom, W. Brookline st.; w. \$1.

Charles H. Utley to Thomas M. Smith, Beacon st.; q. \$1. Michael Rovinsky to Isadore Lurie, Oswego st.; w. \$1.

Edward L. Martin to Eli Goldberg et al., Pleasant st.; q. \$1. Elvira H. Wiggin to Christine Valiquet, Franklin st.; q. \$1.

Morris L. Morrison to same; q. \$1. Frederick C. Bowditch to Jacob Silberstein, Merrimac st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Charles W. Meier to Harry Weiner, E. Eighth and Springer sts.; w. \$1. Arthur P. Scott to Mary McCarthy, E. First st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Belle Casteline to Raffaele Pinta, Ben-Raffaele Pinta to Lucia Florillo, same; w. \$1.

BUXBURY

Elm Hill Real Estate Trust to Eugene F. Cilley, Walnut ave., Dennis st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Francis S. Cilley to Edward W. Fuller, Dennis st.; q. \$1. Eleonor F. McManus to Asosia Nicand, Clifford st.; w. \$1.

George D. Hobart to Walter L. Tong, Kingsbury st.; q. \$1.

Hyde Park Sav. Bk. to Frances A. Banning, Fort ave.; q. \$2400.

DORCHESTER

Ann R. Leary to Daniel Leary, Quincy st.; q. \$1.

Lillian B. Butler to Mary A. L. Coffey, Potosi st.; w. \$1.

William A. Paige, Jr. to Clarence L. Loring, Sunny Brook st.; q. \$1.

Clarence H. Lewis to Walter D. Hannigan, same; w. \$1.

Jesse Galvin to Michael H. Galvin, Pierce st.; q. \$1.

Stanley W. Richardson et al. to George N. Douse, St. Williams st., 6 lots; w. \$1.

John T. Tolson to the Ethel A. Borden et al. Savin Hill ave. and the beds; q. \$1.

August Grosser, Mige, to Angus Grosser, Washington and Roslin sts.; 2 lots; d. \$500.

WEST ROXBURY

William G. Shillaber, Jr. to Walter M. H. H. Belleau, Oriole and Wren sts.; 2 lots; rel. \$1.

Francis W. Venable, mtrce., to Carrie F. Murphy, Chestnut and Cherry sts., 2 pieces.

Catherine Farrell to Joseph M. Tover, Second st.; w. \$1.

James C. Fultz to Bella Casteline, Summer st., passageway from Summer st.; w. \$1.

Jack Puccio to Carmine Aldabello, Orange street; q. \$1.

John Butt to Mary J. Goodspeed, Chester ave.; q. \$1.

George Cuminsky to Royal S. Wentworth, Blossom st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

REVERE

Abraham Cohen et al. to Jeanette H. Fuller, Breeden's Lane, 2 lots; w. \$1.

Lizzie A. Knowles to Charles E. Pearl et ux., Westmoreland st.; w. \$1.

Frederick H. Thorne to Nicholas Halberstadt, Morris st.; w. \$1.

Hilton & Aldrich Co. to Susie W. Quint, Crest ave. and Cross st.; q. \$1.

Oratio Rocca to Salvatore Corrao et al., George st.; 3 lots; w. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Rachel C. Fultz to Mary E. McTernan, Green st.; w. \$1.

James Farrell est. mtrce., to James Farrel est.; Corey st.; q. \$1.

William H. Newcombe to Barnard Brook, Elm Hill ave.; 5 lots; q. \$1.

Frank P. Friedell to William H. Newcombe, Elm Hill ave.; 5 lots; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Ida Levinson to Frank L. Lombard, Lincoln st.; q. \$1.

Francis L. Willard to William W. Wagner, Nonantum rd. and Crescent ave.; 3 lots; 2 lots; rel. \$1.

Worborough Sav. Bk., mtgce., to West Roxbury Sav. Bk., Nottingham path and Leamington rd.; d. \$7000.

Pratt st.; q. \$1.

Frank E. Drew to Thomas M. Smith; q. \$1.

Gertude M. Maynard to George A. Marsh, Cambridge st.; w. \$1.

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Oratio Rocca to Salvatore Corrao et al., George st.; 3 lots; w. \$1.

DECLARES BOUNTY ACT ILLEGAL

HARTFORD, Conn.—Atty. Gen. John H. Light on Tuesday declared unconstitutional the civil war veterans bounty act which granted a pension of \$30 a year to veterans of the war or their widows or widowed mothers.

For Your Name's Sake
USE OUR
SUPERIOR FLOORING
KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR
OWN PLANT.

George W. Gale Lumber Co.
66 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Everything from Sills to Shingles

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Oceanic for Naples-Genoa.....

*Kronprinz Wilhelm for Liverpool.....

Gr. Kurfurst, for Bremen.....

*Adriatic, for Liverpool.....

*Aegean, for Havre.....

*Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp.....

*Oceanic, for Southampton.....

*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.....

Minerva, for Glasgow.....

Minerva, for Liverpool.....

Minerva, for New York.....

Minerva, for Hamburg.....

Minerva, for Naples-Genoa.....

Minerva, for New York.....

Minerva, for Liverpool.....

Minerva, for New York.....

Minerva, for Hamburg.....

Minerva, for Naples-Genoa.....

Minerva, for New York.....

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Minerva, for Naples-Genoa.....

Minerva, for New York.....

Minerva, for Liverpool.....

Minerva, for New York.....

Minerva, for Hamburg.....

Minerva, for Naples-Genoa.....

Minerva, for New York.....

Minerva, for Liverpool.....

Minerva, for New York.....

Minerva, for Hamburg.....

Minerva, for Naples-Genoa.....

Minerva, for New York.....

WASHINGTON'S POPULATION DOUBLE

Cities of Great Northwestern State Also Show Phenomenal Growth—Forests and Fields, Farms and Fisheries Give Immense Yields

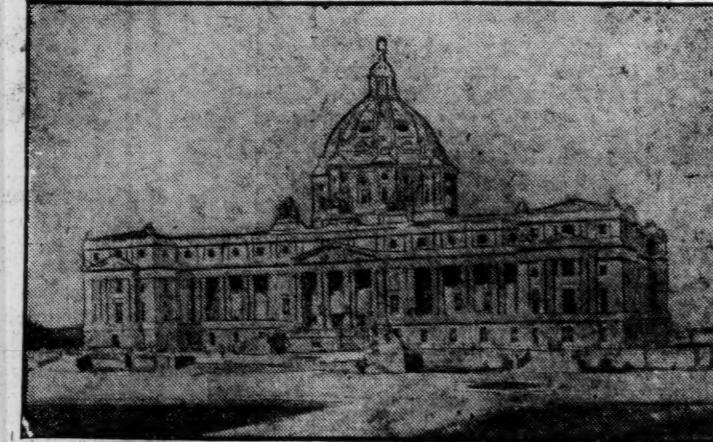
The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

THE name Columbia was proposed for the new territory set apart from Oregon in 1853, but a congressman objected, pointing out that there was likelihood of its confusion with the District of Columbia. Said he, "There has been but one Washington, and there is not likely to be another; let us have one state named after him; let the name be Washington." The patriotic idea was adopted. The arms of the state bear a portrait of George Washington. The state's motto is "Alki," a Chinook phrase, meaning "By and by," or "Hereafter." It was adopted by the first Legislature as a presage of the greatness of the commonwealth. For many years the people west of the Cascade mountains were known as "Clam-eaters," and those on the east as "Bunch-grassers." The state flower is the rhododendron.

Names Honor Discoverers

The geographical nomenclature of Washington throws light upon the history of its discovery. Along the sea-coast are found names that perpetuate the memory of the earliest Spanish voyages to the Pacific northwest, such as the strait of Juan de Fuca and San Juan islands. The greater number of names, as Vancouver island, Puget sound, Mt. Rainier, etc., commemorate the more complete work of the English navigator, George Vancouver. Grays harbor and Columbia river are named after Capt. Robert Gray and his vessel, the Columbia; he discovered both in 1792 while on the first voyage of exploration in the Pacific northwest by and for Americans. These discoveries gave the United States a claim to at least a large part of the territory now embraced in the state of Washington, but title was not made perfect until 1803, when the government purchased from Napoleon I. the Louisiana territory, which cleared away the

ERECTING NEW CAPITOL AT OLYMPIA



Drawing of State House whose building was authorized at the 1909 session of the Legislature

last controversy except trifling differ-

ences with Great Britain as to boundaries between the United States and British America. The famous Lewis and Clarke overland expedition made valuable discoveries in 1803-05. The Hudson Bay Company long operated in this region and remains of its forts and buildings still exist. The American Fur Company, John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company and other enterprises sought this field in the early part of the nineteenth century. Washington was admitted to the Union as a state Nov. 11, 1889.

Great Forests, Good Soils

From British Columbia on the north to the majestic Columbia river on the south and from the Cascade mountains westward to the ocean a vast forest of magnificent timber stretches out over mountain and hill and valley, covering the whole landscape of western Washington in a mantle of living green. The majestic fir trees, which, as small evergreens, adorn the lands of other climates, here stretch their ancient heads 300 feet heavenward and give the logger a chance to stand on his springboard, and, leaving a 15-foot stump, cut-off a log 100 feet in length and seven feet in diameter free from limbs and knots. Side by side with these giants of fir are other giants of cedar, hemlock and spruce crowded in groups, sometimes all alike and some-

Industries of Importance

The forests of western Washington in-

evitably lead to the lumber industry and

the fertile soil of eastern Washington

points as unerringly to agriculture.

These are the two great industries of the state. The lumberman and the farmer are in the majority. Already there are sawmills enough in operation to cut up all the standing timber of the state within 50 years. They employ probably 100,000 men.

The mining of coal for foreign and domestic purposes is another important industry of Washington. The annual output is about 3,000,000 tons. Nearly 40 corporations and individuals are engaged in coal mining. The coals thus far commercially mined are chiefly lignite and bituminous.

Washington has within its borders a great mineralized territory not yet thoroughly prospected and very little developed. At Tacoma is located one of the largest smelting and refining plants in the nation, which draws its ores from all parts of the world.

The business of catching, preserving and selling fish gives employment to more than 10,000 men in Washington and adds \$4,000,000 annually to its wealth production. The fish include salmon, which is the chief commercial species, cod in many varieties, halibut, salmon trout, perch, sole, flounders, smelt, herring, sardines, oysters, clams, crabs and shrimp from its salt waters and sturgeon, trout, perch, black bass, white fish and many others from the fresh water.

Formerly a predominating feature of the state was its big herds feeding gratuitously on government lands. This condition still exists to an extent, the forests being utilized under regulations by the government, but the herds are limited.

Individual farms and small herds are now the order of the day, and, incidentally, better breeds are developing. This is true of horses, cattle and sheep. There is abundant room for stock-raising in the state. Conditions are admirable; grass is abundant for pasture, hay is a prolific crop, the climate is mild and the markets are at the door and always hungry. The opportunity for profitable dairying is excellent.

Commerce Growing

Commerce and transportation have shown on Puget sound an ideal trysting place. This great body of water embraces, with its bays and inlets, an area of about 2000 square miles, including what is acknowledged to be one of the finest series of harbors on the globe.

Here the ships of the ocean reach immense placid waters, not duplicated on either side of the continent, and for this reason the railroads have come from the interior to meet them. From foreign ports ocean carriers are bringing passengers and merchandise, and the railroads are bringing across the continent like loads which are here exchanged.

This commerce, however, is in its infancy. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways have fattened on it for years. Rivals are now racing for the great long-haul prizes, and the contest is giving the state a complete sys-

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

HEADLINERS

The theatrical manager's box receipts were growing big and fat. And in his glee he said, said he:

"I can thank my stars for that."

PERHAPS, after all, the "spring poet" is not so much of an established institution as a public, quite willing to cajole and to criticize him, would have us believe. In a letter to Mr. Thomson, August, 1792, Robert Burns says: "Autumn is my propitious season. I make more verses in it than all the year else." Here is a poet whose verses contain a higher degree of sentiment and romance than do the lines of most any other writer of his class, and yet he pours forth his heart not in the spring, when the flowers are blossoming and the birds are mating, but in the autumn when the leaves are falling and the skies are changing from blue to gray.

Is Tennyson right in saying, "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love"? Since James Thomson wrote: "Come, gentle spring! ethereal, mildest! come," and Heber praised the season "When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil," how many poets have sought to pour forth an elaborate welcome to the season of blossoms?

Yet it is not to a flower of spring that the poets have sung the most and the sweetest songs that have been addressed to the floral favorites of field and garden.

It is the queen of the summer flowers, the rose, for which the finest rondeaus and sonnets and ballads have been composed. It is generally admitted that no spring flower has ever been so touchingly enshrined in verse as has the rose of the later months in Moore's words: "Tis the last rose of summer, left blooming along."

It is quite possible that the verdant fields of spring are mentioned in the lines of the poets no sooner than are the autumn landscapes. Perhaps the number of persons who ask, in the words of Lowell: "And what is so rare as a day in June?" is no greater than the number that in the autumn reminds us, in the words of Bryant, that "The melancholy days are come."

If the springtime is full of poetic inspiration because of its birds and flowers, the autumn is no

doubt as much so on account of its harvest time, its corn husks and its glad

Thanksgiving season.

Then, again, may it not be the winter itself that calls forth the best lines from the pens of the poets? Has Emerson written anything better than his "The Snow-Storm"? Is not "Snow Bound" Whittier's masterpiece? Then, too, for the inspiration of the winter poets are the jolly holidays.

It is obvious that the "spring poet" has nothing approaching a monopoly on the year's output of versified sentiment.

Perhaps it is the peculiar quality of his verse that has served to emphasize his presence. Or it may be that the public is more susceptible to the influence of poetry in the springtime than at any other season. At any rate, the poet is an all-the-year-round worker and the people are glad of it.

ILLEGIBLE

"Speech was given to man to hide his thoughts."

"Tis said, but we regret

That there are styles of penmanship

That hide them deeper yet.

tem of transportation in all parts and for all its multitudinous productions. Of almost equal importance is a great fleet of small steamers which ply its inland waters.

The main rivers of the Puget sound basin are the Skagit, Snohomish, Puyallup, Nisqually, White and Dquamish. The state has numerous other rivers and they afford almost unlimited possibilities in the way of water power.

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Lands Open to Buyers

Lands still in possession of the state include nearly 3,000,000 acres, a large portion of which is heavily timbered. These lands may be obtained through the state land commissioner by purchase outright on easy terms, or may be leased for a term of five or 10 years at a low rental, the lessee receiving virtually a first right to purchase.

The lands of Washington include those suitable for the successful raising of the more tender, as well as the harder fruits. Every grain, other than corn, yields splendid results, while the truck gardener, small fruit grower, dairyman, stock raiser, and, in fact, every man who aims to secure a living and a competence from some kind of farm industry will find, if he looks for it, a spot within the confines of this state that will meet his most exacting requirements.

An item published recently in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer noted an order from an Australian and New Zealand firm for 58 carloads of Washington apples, the largest of its kind ever placed with a Seattle firm. The order, which aggregated 28,200 boxes, is significant in that the Washington fruit will be shipped all over the south seas, some of his apples going even to Africa.

Upon admission of Washington to statehood a land endowment was granted to the state by the federal government for common school purposes which in round numbers totals 2,500,000 acres. This land is offered for sale or lease by the state, and the proceeds constitute a permanent and irreducible fund to be invested for educational purposes.

The state university has also an endowment of 100,000 acres; agricultural college, 90,000 acres; scientific school, 100,000 acres; and state normal schools, 100,000 acres. As yet only a small portion of these lands has been disposed of.

Washington has an area of 69,180 square miles. The population of the state, according to the latest census, is 1,141,900, which is a gain of over 100

HARMONY

He's a husband worth while; she a prize of a wife.

With their hearts quite in tune, and all that,

Are the ones with the wisdom to make all of life

To be "one grand, sweet song" in A flat.

NY one who has ever had the privi-

lege of watching the hands of a sculptor molding from the soft and pliant clay the lineaments of a human face is aware of the great changes of expression that are produced by the slightest alterations in the length or depth or direction of the lines that distinguish and emphasize the features. It seems such an easy matter for the sculptor to "make a face" of any type his fancy may dictate. Just the slightest turning up or down of the lines at the corners of the mouth; just a slight lifting or lowering of the eyebrows and there is produced an entirely different looking face. Perhaps it has occurred to some persons, as they have watched the sculptor at his work, that it would be a fine privilege if every individual had the means of giving himself or herself just the features that might be most desired. Then each of us could stand before his mirror every morning before going out to greet the rest of the world and put on the sort of face that he thought would be best for him to wear during the day. Naturally it would follow that no one who cared to be honest with his fellowmen would seek to wear a false face—one that would not set forth the character of the heart within. To do that would be to go about wearing a mask or dis-

guise.

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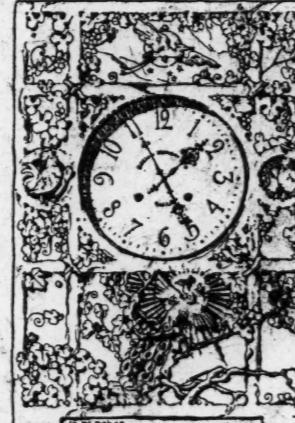
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BOSTON

COMFORT IN THE GUEST'S ROOM

Various ways in which one may add to it

WHAT is felt very strongly when visiting, despite the obligations of sharing the salt of one's friends, is their efforts for one's comfort. Comfort is seldom a matter of the rent-roll. In what we would call "the best houses" the petit soins of the visitors' rooms are often neglected and the visitors themselves may be reduced to makeshifts of comfort, which they certainly would not put up with at home, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

In the matter of beds alone a good deal of reform is sometimes needed. Mattresses in visitors' rooms, which have never been sampled by any member of the family, are probably seldom repacked from year's end to year's end. Few people, too, think of the simple means of satisfying two tastes by providing a hard pillow and a smaller one of very soft down. In the North, where the nights seem just a little too bracing at first to a sun-baked southerner, it is not every hostess who remembers to see that an extra blanket is deposited in one of the drawers of the wardrobe.

Sofa cushions are sometimes marvels of straw-like hardness, and bedroom sofas might well be provided with a small eiderdown for the feet. Footstools, which are such a relief when resting in that perfect hour of freedom in front of the bedroom fire before dressing for dinner, are often forgotten.

Where a thoughtful housekeeper can raise comfort to the highest pitch in the small details of furnishing. Some people are kind enough to place a tin of biscuits in every visitor's room. If it is kept filled, this is a grateful touch. It may appear churlish to cowl at the neat little arrangement of early tea, with its china tray and teapot, which are part of the mechanism of the day. In itself it is such an improvement on the old-fashioned uncovered cup and saucer, which generally overflowed into the saucer and over the bread-and-butter, and was as often as not stone cold before it had been carried up the back stairs through many corridors.

A poor substitute for bread and butter.

ter with early tea is the water biscuit which one finds in some houses, and which is so particularly dry and crumbly in bed. Where breakfast is not until 9:30 or 10 o'clock, one cannot help wishing that the housemaid were sometimes a little more liberal with her wafers of bread and butter, and knew better, too, than to provide cream instead of milk.

In a few houses the excellent rule is made of bringing up the morning's post with the early tea.

One of the greatest conveniences which a hostess can devise is a clearly written card on the bedroom writing-table, detailing the hours of meals, the times of incoming and outgoing posts, and principal trains.

Writing tables require the constant overhauling between two visitors. Post cards, unstamped, represent a great convenience.

VELVET IN FAVOR

This will be an excellent velvet season, says the Dry Goods Economist. The best-selling numbers have about a 28-inch coat cut with odd seams, usually defining the waistline. Some have large revers and collars, while others seem to favor the smaller collar and revers.

The single revers is also well liked and coat fastening over on the shoulder are meeting with great favor. A few vest effects have recently been brought out by high-class houses and are considered very smart.

GABLE HAT

One of the new millinery shapes is called "the gable," because it is shaped just like a gable house, says the Chicago Tribune. Its two sides slant down sharply from the top of the head to below the ears, and the trimming is usually a daring and defiant bow perched on one side.

A poor substitute for bread and butter.

FRESH VEGETABLES

To keep vegetables fresh through the winter, pack them in sand or dirt when putting them into the cellar. We cooked beets April 14 that were packed this way and they were as firm as one could wish, says a contributor in McCall's Magazine. This works equally well with carrots, parsnips, turnips, etc., and prevents that shriveled appearance which they so often present late in the spring.

DAINTY MULES

Such dainty mules for bedroom use can be made from ribbon gathered on to the toe of a satin sole, says the Hartford Courant. A few tiny rosebuds should adorn it, and a narrow piece of ribbon tacked in the center and fastened to the heel, to tie the slipper at the ankle, completes the whole.

IT FLAVORS TEA

A loaf of cube sugar rubbed on the surface of an orange will retain the orange flavor by absorbing the oil. Sugar thus prepared and used in tea imparts to the latter a most delicious flavor suggesting orange pekoe.—Woman's Home Companion.

TOUCH OF COLOR

Tiny colored silk handkerchiefs with hemstitched borders are very smart worn in the breast pocket of one's tailored suits, says the New Haven Register. Many of these pockets, by the way, are cut in lengthwise on a seam instead of crosswise between seams.

LATEST LINKS

The latest cuff links from Paris are short bars of platinum with tiny pearls in each end, says an exchange. This is a model from which a variety of different combinations can be made. They are considered distinctly smart.

FASHIONS AND

PAPER SHOWER GIVEN A BRIDE

HANDSOME GOWN OF SILK SER

Novelties included among the gifts

With new tunic and fringe trimmed

SILK serge is one of the newest somest and smartest material season. It makes beautiful gow is durable. This gown includes the new tunics. It is trimme fringe and with satin, conseque shows all the latest features.

The blouse gives the peasant i is made with separate sleeves t sewed to the armholes, the ed which are piped.

The skirt is made with a five foundation, to which a slightly flounce is attached and over w two-piece tunic is arranged. The lapped effect is essentially new senti fashionale.

The trimming on the skirt is continuous idea yet in reality th is separate and closed at the ba tunic being lapped and hook place. The high waist line is fash and whenever it is becoming it be commended, but every shoule choose the finish th best adapted to her own. This skirt can be cut off to the waist line and finished with a blouse is quite as attracti tended to that line as it is made the manner illustrated.

A great many different matei be found available. The silk so very handsome, but wool ser practical gowns and is made in light weight as to be desirable door wear. Voile is much liked, lin weaves are greatly in vogu each of these can be trimmed with velvet or with fancy material exceedingly good results.

For the medium size the blou require 3 1/2 yards of material yards 36 or 44 inches wide with a yard and one yard of all-over 18 inches wide; for the skirt needed seven yards 27, 5 1/2 yard 44 with 2 1/2 yards 27 or 1 1/4 y inches wide for foundation. The tunic will be needed 2 1/4 y wider and to trim the blouse tw of narrower fringe.

A pattern of the blouse, No sizes from 34 to 42 bust, or of the No. 7034, sizes 22 to 30 waist, had at any May Manton agency be sent by mail. Address 13 Twenty-third street, New York, sonic Temple, Chicago.



LAP ROBE WEIGHTS

Round brass disks about three inches in diameter with the owner's monogram engraved on them are something rather new for automobile drivers, according to the New York Press. Four of these weights should be attached one in each corner, to the lap robe. This prevents any chance of the wind getting under and pulling up the robe.

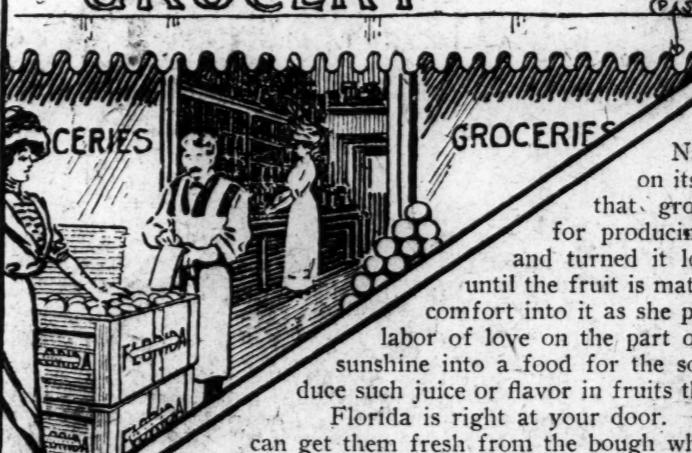
WELL SET OFF

The large revers of brocade or flowered satin that so frequently ornament smart coats of the autumn, says an exchange, are finished with a bordering band of black velvet, satin or fur, which sets off remarkably the richness of the light-colored brocade.

FUR MOTOR CO.

A little motor cap of fur, wh closely over the head, trimmed metal or wool rosette and fastener the chin by an inch-wide the fur coming from the back fletching.—Hartford Courant.

GROCERY



Florida—the Native Home

of Oranges and Grapefruit

Nature knows all about raising perfect fruit. Hence, fruit grown on its native heath is juicier and more highly flavored, and better than that grown anywhere else. There nature fitted the soil and climate for producing the most perfect citrus fruit—and then she made the fruit and turned it loose. There, from the first faint hint of the odorous blossom until the fruit is matured in all of its glory, she watches over it and fans goodness and comfort into it as she pumps the sugary juice of sunshine into its golden sides. It is a labor of love on the part of nature, molding the breath of sea-laden winds and shower and sunshine into a food for the sons of men. Nowhere else in all the world is it possible to produce such juice or flavor in fruits that tickle the palate and strengthen the body.

Florida is right at your door. Her products do not have to cross a continent to reach you. You can get them fresh from the bough where they hung and ripened, almost before the dew has dried from the rind. It is easy to prove the superiority of Florida oranges and grapefruit, if you can depend upon your sight and taste. Squeeze the juice from a Florida orange or grapefruit into a glass. Then squeeze the juice of an orange or grapefruit from some other section into another glass. Look at the difference in Bulk. Taste the juice. Then you will understand the value of Florida fruits. The brand—

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

stamped in red on the side of each box—is a guarantee to the consumer that the contents have been carefully picked, thoroughly inspected and properly packed. All fruit shipped by the Exchange is ripened upon the tree—no chemical treatment nor forced "curing" is permitted. The trade-mark, "Florida Citrus Exchange," is your guarantee that you are getting the best fruit grown in the state that produces the best fruit. Unscrupulous shippers, eager to get their fruit upon the market, do not wait for it to mature upon the tree. They pick it green and force the color into it and sell it to people who are not fruit-wise. Wait until you can get a box of oranges or grapefruit bearing the brand of the Florida Citrus Exchange, and then you will know that you are not buying unripe, immature fruit—and that you will have the best of Florida's product.

THE EXCHANGE is composed of the most progressive growers of the state. It is organized for the protection of the consumer, and sees to it that no unripe, immature, inferior fruit is shipped out of the state by the growers who belong to it.

A box of oranges or grapefruit will keep until any family can consume it.

When you buy your oranges or grapefruit by the box—in an unbroken package, bearing the brand of the Florida Citrus Exchange—you can be certain the fruit is fresh.

Every box with the Florida Citrus Exchange mark contains a booklet of recipes for the household uses of citrus fruits, and coupon good for half the regular

retail price of grapefruit knives, orange spoons and other

silverware, cut-glass, orange and grapefruit juice sets, etc.

Copy of booklet without the coupon for four cents in stamps.

Address, FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE, Tampa, Florida.



THE HOUSEHOLD

CARE TAKEN IN A BIG LAUNDRY
Machines and system work wonders

(Courtesy of Lewando's Laundry Department)
View in a section of a big laundry where the sorting and marking of pieces of soiled linen are done

THE business of laundering has grown to enormous proportions, including most of the work of whole cities, from the debutante's frock to the kitchen towels. The home laundry is being superseded, to the relief of the entire household. Washday was ever an uncomfortable affair, with scraps for lunch and an easy dinner, and the house upset that Martha might help in the basement. To throw the whole thing into a big white bag and pass it out of the back door on Monday morning and receive it back again fresh and crisp a few days later, has increased the comfort of the entire household.

A big laundry in full operation is a sight to see. It is systematized in detail, and so carefully conducted that articles are often more tenderly handled than they would be at home. This may not apply to all laundries, but the fact remains that there are such laundries, and they point the way for the others. No expense is spared to get the latest and best appliances, and chemical knowledge, as well as experience, is brought to bear upon the accomplishments of results.

The linen that is left at the branch offices about town and collected by the drivers is brought to the establishment and assembled in a certain room. There it is opened and marked. The marking that used to disfigure one's lingerie is a thing of the past in the up-to-date laundry, just as are the chemicals that fade and the machines that tear. The progressive laundry puts no mark at all upon women's handkerchiefs. Instead, it marks a tag which is stitched upon the edge of the square of linen and can be easily removed. Tablecloths and napkins are marked in this same way. Men's handkerchiefs are marked neatly in one corner. Other things are marked in some suitable place, the idea being all through to do things in the way the customer would like to have them done.

The marking is an interesting operation, done on little machines. It records the driver, and the route, and often the date as well as the identity of the owner. These are kept on record by means of card catalogues and can be easily referred to should any question arise.

Women's handkerchiefs and all fine things are done up in mesh bags to keep them from tearing and when things are sorted and ready they are taken into a large room filled with all kinds of machines for laundering. Men's cuffs and some other garments, as well as bed comforters, have to be scrubbed with a brush. Others are rubbed on a board in the old-fashioned way. Men are always the "washermen" in these modern laundries. Most of the things are put at once into the machines where they are twirled and swirled. The water is changed, and they are subjected to more twirling and swirling before they are put into other machines which extract all the water, rinse and blue and rinse them again. More rinsing is done at such a place as this at home. Then the clothes are dried and starched and sent up stairs, where they go through different processes.

Some persons wish all their ironing done by hand, and others a part of it. All this is carefully noted and carried through. A large, light, airy room has long boards along the side, each with its little gas stove and two irons, some with women picking out the embroidery and lace of women's wear, and some with men, polishing shirts and making men's suits worn by men and women look like new. Stockings, women's handkerchiefs, muslin underwear and dresses are always ironed by hand. An immense tablecloth which is ironed smooth with a big affair which looks more like the foot of an elephant than an iron. It is heated with gas-vapor and does its work to perfection.

Ordinarily towels, sheets and other flat work, even including tablecloths, are done by machine, being sent through rollers. Collars are always done by machinery, for they can be done better that way. They are first starched in one machine,

PAPER BAG COOKERY IN DUBLIN

M. Soyer explains his method at food fair

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ire.—The practical application of the art of cooking in paper bags has been the principal attraction for the housewife at the food and cookery show lately held under the auspices of the Hotel and Tourists Association of Ireland. M. Soyer's explanations have been followed with great interest by a large audience. M. Soyer tells how his first attempts at this kind of cookery were baffled by the quality of the paper, which would persist in adding its own taste to every one of his dishes, but now the paper manufacturers are able to provide him with bags which do not spoil the flavor of their contents.

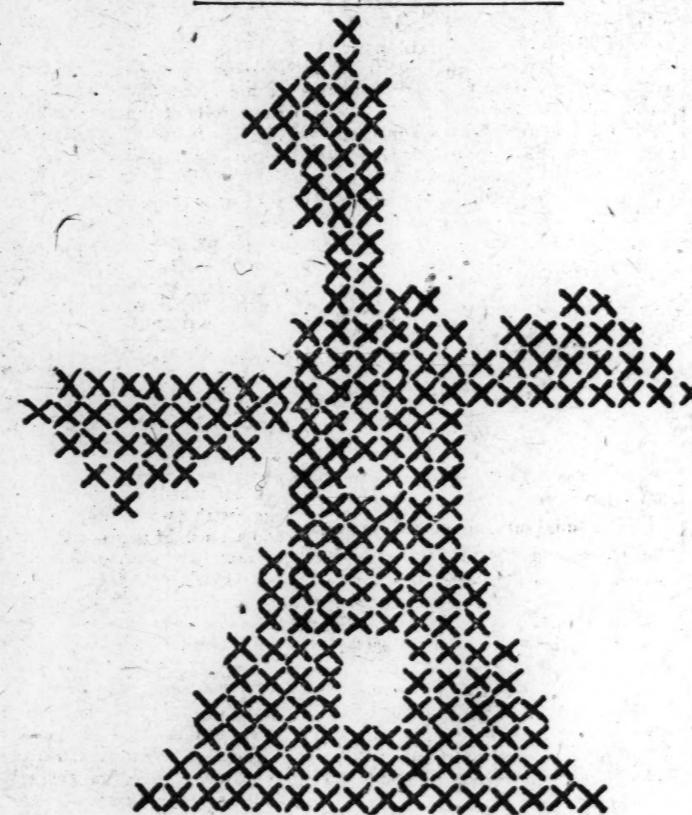
Every day at the exhibition he has shown how to cook a varied menu of

meats, fish and sweets, roast, baked and boiled, pastry and even porridge, and when the dishes were ready and no saucepans or stewpans were left for the kitchen-maid to wash up, the economy of time and labor in paper bag cookery was to be seen.

Various household things were also on view, such as ingenious tools for the kitchen and new preparations for cleaning and polishing, and many varieties of sauces, flavorings and foods for the enterprising housekeeper.

TOAST IN STRIPS

When preparing toast cut it in narrow strips—it is much more tempting that way, and almost no crumbs are made.—Hartford Courant.

WINDMILL IN CROSS STITCH
Simple design for a towel

TRIED RECIPES

BAKED FRESH SPARERIBS

SEW two pieces of fresh ribs together to form a pouch. Stuff with quartered apples or regular dressing, sew entirely shut and, bake an hour, basting frequently with butter, and salt pork. Put a little water in the pan when required. Brown the meat on both sides and serve.

BAKED CAULIFLOWER

Boil a head of young cauliflower whole in salt water. As soon as it is quite tender drain it and place it carefully in a baking dish to prevent its breaking. The dish should be one that can be placed on the table when taken from the oven. Place in the oven, pour over it drawn butter sauce, sprinkle with grated cheese, baste with butter, bake and brown and serve.—Pittsburgh Sun.

QUICK BROWN BREAD

Take cupful of stale bits of bread, moisten with two tablespoonsfuls of melted butter, a cupful of milk, two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonsfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, and add to this mixture one-half pint of chopped figs. After stirring, steam an hour in a buttered double boiler. Serve with lemon juice.—Racine Journal.

DELMONICO STEAK

Nicely trim and lightly flatten with a cleaver two tender sirloin steaks of one and a quarter pounds each. Mix on a plate one teaspoon salt, half teaspoon white pepper with a tablespoon oil and gently roll the steaks in the seasoning; arrange on the broiler and broil on a brisk fire for eight minutes on each side. Remove and dress on a hot dish.

VIENNA CHOCOLATE

Scald three cupfuls of milk and a cupful of cream; add three heaping table-spoons of grated chocolate, two each of sugar and cornstarch and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir till smooth and cook for five minutes more. Beat up the whites of two eggs stiff with a tablespoonful of sugar. Add a spoonful of the meringue to each cup of chocolate.—Newark News.

BOW BARRETTE

The new shape in which the latest barrettes are made is like a bowknot minus the ends, says an exchange. These are very effective developed in rhine-stone or jet, and very modest looking in the plain shell.

"Collect the Dust—Don't Spread It"

Sweeping with brooms—even with "parlor Sweepers" merely churns the finer dust into the air of the building.

Later the dust settles and covers every exposed surface. Then it is "dusted" off. This process is repeated daily. Little of the dust and dirt is expelled—the heavier particles are swept down into the carpets and rugs, until these are filled, when they are nipped up and carried out to be emptied—unmercifully and destructively beaten.

This is one reason why carpets and rugs wear out before their time. Another reason is that the fine sand and grit tracked over them has the effect of shearing off the nap and finally leaving only the warp showing threadbare.

Brooms or carpet sweepers can never eradicate this grit. **RICHMOND** vacuum cleaning is the only way.

With **RICHMOND** vacuum cleaning installed the only wear and tear on Rugs and Carpets is the wear and tear of use; this kind of wear and tear most fabrics are built to stand. This is why the **RICHMOND** Equipment doubles and triples the life of floor coverings.

Not a particle of dust is raised by the **RICHMOND** method of cleaning, which means less cleaning of furniture, hangings, walls and ceilings, less scrubbing of woodwork and washing of transoms, vastly better work, with less labor and brighter and more sanitary rooms.

"RICHMOND" VACUUM CLEANING

RICHMOND Vacuum Cleaning can be installed in any building, large or small, old or new, town or country. Wherever installed it will pay for itself in from eighteen to thirty months.

RICHMOND Vacuum Cleaning embraces every provedly successful type of apparatus. It includes Hand Power Cleaners for \$29.00; Ten Pound Portable Electric Cleaners for \$73.00; and Stationary Plants which can be installed complete for \$275.00 and upward—all on our "Easy Payment Plan," or a liberal discount will be allowed for cash.

Send for booklet entitled "How **RICHMOND** Vacuum Cleaning Saves Money"; also Reference Booklet giving full information on **RICHMOND** installations all over the world.

Our "Special Agency Plan" enables firms, energetic young men to become the **RICHMOND** Vacuum Cleaning Representatives of their Respective communities. Our "Special Correspondence Course in Salesmanship" will be given to the men who become your trained representatives, insures success. Write for particulars. Local agents wanted everywhere.

THE McCURM- HOWELL CO.

Largest Makers of Vacuum Cleaning Systems in the World.

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principal cities.

The **RICHMOND** Portable Suction Cleaner shown in the illustration weighs but ten pounds instead of sixty. All that any portable cleaner can do, this one does. It is simple in construction. There is nothing to wear out. There are no gears, no diaphragms, no valves. Nothing to jingle loose. To operate, simply attach to any electric lamp socket. Costs only 10 cents per hour to operate.

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and attach a

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Piano Player

the Player that plays any piano from any distance

It is unnecessary for you to sacrifice your piano for a small allowance on a player piano.

You can attach a Tel-Electric without removing your piano from your home. It does not obstruct the keyboard or in any way alter the appearance of the piano and may remain even when being played, away from your piano.

The Tel-Electric Piano Player requires no pumping, and plays either without your assistance or under your absolute control.

It gives you your favorite music under the most ideal conditions. It furnishes you with enjoyment without work.

Price \$350. Convenient Terms

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illustrated catalog.

THE TEL-ELECTRIC CO.

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Boston, Mass.

OILCLOTH APRON

One of the greatest savers of soiled clothing to the housewife is an apron made of white oilcloth. It saves the dress from all soil and dampness and needs no laundering. I have one made from one yard of lightweight oilcloth and bound with a blue tape. I bound it in a color, as the tape of white would soil. It is neat and tidy looking, and when working around a gas or other range it reduces the likelihood of the wearer catching fire when leaning over the range to lift cooking utensils. When washing it is indispensable, as, no matter how careful one is, there is certainty of getting splashed with water. If it gets splashed or soiled you have only to wipe it off with a damp cloth and it is fresh and clean. — Michigan Christian Advocate.

COLLEGE PILLOW

A wild rose design, cut out of leather and applied to linen, would make a very appropriate college pillow. The linen should be ecru or brown, and the cut-out leather also brown. The leather design is basted in place and then outlined near the edge through both materials, with brown floss, says the Chicago Tribune.

A brown fringe, made by cutting a strip of the leather and then slashing it into strips three inches long, is a good finish.

If the pillow is one of the fashionable oblongs, the fringe is only applied at each end, but if it is square, the fringe is put on all four sides.

FRINGE GUARDED

Fringed cloths are often quite ruined in appearance at the laundry. They may be made to look like new for an indefinite period if, when they are starched, a little care be taken not to starch the fringe. Fold each cloth in four like a handkerchief, and then gather the fringe of each part into the hand and hold it firmly while you dip the middle only into the starch. When the cloth is dry shake the fringe well and comb it with a specially kept toilet comb, and it will fall as softly and prettily as when new.—San Diego Union.

TO CLEAN A JUG

To empty or clean out any large bottle or jug, take the neck in the right hand and hold the base firmly with the left, says the Hartford Courant. Revolve swiftly four or five times in an upright position, then quickly turn the mouth down and hold it still. You will be surprised at the velocity with which all the liquid comes out.

FETCHING FEATURE

The French idea of cutting up the skirt on one side, exposing the ankle, is adapted to American uses, says an exchange, by putting under it a petticoat of lace or chiffon, and this has come to be one of the most fetching features of gowns, both French and American, this season.

COLORED BEDDING

The color habit has even reached our bedding and we are now shown hand-some blue or pink and white plaid blankets, says the Louisville Herald. They hardly seem right to our eyes, accustomed to a few stripes for a top border, but nevertheless the others are the latest.

YOU CAN BLAME THE GIRL

when she breaks a dish, but who is to blame if your Silverware is not properly cleaned—not the girl—she uses what you give her. The only proper material to clean Silver with is

SILVER

ELECTRO-SILICON POLISH

Give her that and she will save your Silver and her time and your setting. If she is using any other silver polish the sooner she "drops" it the better. Send for FREE SAMPLE or 15 cents in stamps for full sized box, post-paid.

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ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER

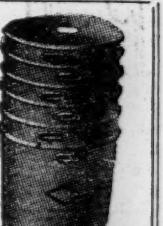
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COLOR FORMULAS FOR PAINTS

Compilation worthy of preservation

THE following comprehensive tabulation of tint and color formulas for paints is compiled from a recent number of the Master Painter. The information will be presented in alphabetical arrangement on successive Wednesdays:

Flax tint—White, 100 parts; yellow ochre, 60 parts; lampblack 40 parts.

Flesh color—White, 95 parts; English vermilion, three parts; lemon chrome yellow, two parts.

Flesh ochre—Ochre, 31 parts; red ochre, two parts.

Flesh tint—White, 120 parts; French ochre, two parts; Venetian red, one part.

Grenadier pink—Zinc white, 60 parts; geranium lake, one part.

Lavender tint—Zinc white, 16 parts; mauve lake, one part; rose madder, two parts.

Lavender tint—Zinc white, 80 parts; ultramarine blue, three parts; carmine, one part; or white lead, 48 parts; ultramarine blue, one part, and rose pink, one part.

Lead color—White, 98 parts; lampblack, two parts.

Leather tint—White, 15 parts; medium chrome yellow.

Lilac, French—White, carmine and Prussian blue.

Lilac, English—White, lake and Bremen blue.

Green, brilliant—White and emerald green.

Green stone—White, 90 parts; medium chrome green, three parts; raw umber, three parts.

Hay tint—White, 45 parts; golden ochre, 15 parts; medium chrome green, two parts.

Imperial orange red—Solferino lake, four parts; yellow lake, one part.

Narrow black velvet bands, with Egyptian wings in front made of rhinestones set in platinum, are quite the smart thing to add to one's white batiste blouse with the coat suit.

Prussian blue, with the coat suit.

Red—White, 98 parts; zinc white, one part.

Red ochre—Ochre, 15

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites demanded by business; office in the home may be found at the BLACK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 140 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 3609.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Works of art, mottoes and books; Illuminating; lesson markers, 20c. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston.—Best American, English and German makers.

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CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

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O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Hallows, Cards and Favors, MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

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AUTOMOBILE PAINT—shops of quality are few; this is one C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. MCLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston.—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Extremely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., of State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamois Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS—AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 305 Summer st., Boston.

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CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Stuart Building, 462 Boylston st., formerly Y. M. C. A. building; strictly custom made corsets, \$10 and upwards.

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.—Best American, English and German makers.

DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SIME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington st.

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E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st.—Furniture, Doors and Windows.

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"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" At favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay. 2811.

ARNOLD & PETROS, 460 Boylston st. Petros plants and flowers in season. Fresh and blooming. Phone 2811.

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CHAS. H. HURWITZ, 31 West St. Specialty Designed Garments for Ladies.

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HULLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

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YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxford 4403 M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

HAT-MAKING

A FULL LINE of Kaysers winter gloves; none better. At C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave.

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YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

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HAT-MAKING

A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston. 613 Fifth ave., New York, exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

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W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 208 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

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PORTER'S MARKET—Highest grade provisions at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-161 Summer st. Phone Ox. 1800.

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ORIENTAL RUGS

WARRIOR LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 8th Mill street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

PLUMBERS

M. A. CARDER, PLUMBING, STEAM and Gas Fitting. 53 Norway st., Boston. Tel. 5060 B. B.

RESTAURANTS

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quiet lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

TEST OF THE POLITICIAN

"I am sure you never heard that anecdote about Henry Clay before."

"No; I've heard it attached to Cromwell and also to Julius Cesar, but I never heard it about Henry Clay before."—Washington Herald.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

"The horse of course is rather slow, But let me, at this juncture, Arise to say, while that is so, He never gets puncture."—Los Angeles Express.

A MATTER OF TIRES

The horse of course is rather slow, But let me, at this juncture, Arise to say, while that is so, He never gets puncture."—Los Angeles Express.

PROVIDED AMUSEMENT

"Did Algy make a hit at the literary sub?"

I GUESS HE DID.

He pronounced 'Les' Chamber of Commerce News. Professor Munro concludes by saying:

"The proposed amendment would permit the city of Boston to take in fee by a special legislative act more land than is actually required for any street improvement, but not more than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway. There is, of course, an obvious objection to any thing which would permit the municipal authorities to indulge in any carnival of land speculation under the guise of public improvement, but the safeguards which will still remain, if the proposed amendment be adopted, seem sufficient to preclude anything of that sort. The amendment aims to give to Massachusetts cities powers which are exercised by cities in other states and countries, and which have stimulated municipal enterprise in these. If any of the projects outlined in the report of the metropolitan improvements commission a couple of years ago are ever to be successfully undertaken, the cities of the metropolitan district must have greater powers of land taking than they now possess."

BANGOR, COMMERCIAL—An estimate supplied by the department of finance places the production of iron in Japan for 1910 at 71,963 tons, valued at \$1,410,685. The average production for the past 10 years has been 50,030 tons, valued at \$1,010,629, but the output has been increasing, the figures for 1901 having been 32,455 tons, valued at \$602,196. During 1910 Japan imported pig iron to the extent of 117,227 tons, valued at \$1,875,371, of which 98 per cent came from Great Britain and less than one tenth of one per cent from the United States. The remainder was divided between China, Sweden and Germany, in that order. Japan also imports iron ore, 208,181 tons having been received in 1910, with a value of \$570,819, of which China supplied 61 per cent,

HARVARD EXPERT IN FAVOR OF LAND LAW AMENDMENT

Support by voters on Nov. 7 for the proposed amendment to the state constitution, permitting the Legislature to give the cities of the state greater powers of eminent domain, is urged by Prof. William Bennett Munro of Harvard University, in an editorial printed by the

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 45 Waver st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st. Few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

JEWELRY, ETC.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892). Gold, fangs, combs, Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

D. A. LINDGREN, Expert Watchmaker. High-grade adjusting. Repairing. 29 Devonshire st., Boston.

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WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Illustrated catalogue. Oxydine, 31 Bromfield st., Boston.

SPARK-PLUGS

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS, suppliers and Hospters for men, women and children. Mail orders given careful attention; send for catalogue. 47 Temple pl., Boston.

STEAM & RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

SAVE MONEY—Furniture direct from factory and Furniture Repairing. WISE FURNITURE CO., 1330 E. 47th st.

TAILORS

ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway st. Stoucks and Cutlers. See our star storm window fasteners; price 35c per set. Tel. Hay. 1283.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, alterations, etc. 260 Bromfield st., Boston.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

WILLIAM H. GAVIN, Merchant Tailor. Riding clothes a specialty. 134 Massachusetts ave., 1040 Boylston st.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

GO TO 250 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Ladies' and gent's tailors, repairing. J. D. CAMPBELL, room 6, tel. 1330.

TYPEDRIVERS

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rent, Nov. 6, Smith No. 2, AM. WH. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

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ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071. Large wagons. Hand or electric machines. Estimates on request. All work guaranteed.

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SANTO ELECTRIC, portable and stationary, also hand-powered Santo. DUREN & KENDALL N. E. agents, 30 Summer st., Boston. Tel. Main 3573.

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THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of paper and fabrics. WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

WEDDING CAKE

RICH'S WEDDING CAKE in individual boxes, ribbon tied; send for sample. F. L. RICH, Roxbury, Mass.

WEDDING CAKE

JAMES H. WINN, 1041 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, designs and makes unique jewelry appropriate for individuals. Har. 6718.

WEDDING CAKE

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WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1400 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

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PORITY LAUNDRY, 112 Foster ave., Cambridge. Steam, hand and work; wagons call Fuller to Devon ave.; tel. Edge 429.

MILLINERY

KORTEN HATS, 600-10 KESNER BLDG., Madison and Wab. aves. Formerly with Angie Miller, Paris.

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OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

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FOREIGN

WESTERN

WESTERN



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Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.
Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for balls, banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Superior Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

EVERETT

James A. Perkins post 156, G. A. R., held its annual inspection Tuesday evening with William H. Wall of Dahlgren post of South Boston as inspecting officer. Supper was served by John J. Sheehan and a corps of assistants.

Everett council of the United Commercial Travelers entertained a number of guests and had the 30 new members of the order as guests. Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt, who is a member of the order, was toasting master. The guests were Clinton E. Hobbs of Everett, past supreme councillor of the United States; Grand Councillor Worthing of Providence and Past Grand Councillor George E. Hunt of this city.

MALDEN

At its meeting next Saturday evening the Deliberative Assembly will discuss the Foss administration, the question being, "Resolved, That the administration of Governor Foss entitles him to reelection?" Anthony C. Reddy and John H. Cosgrove will be the affirmative speakers, and the negative speakers will be Representative Alvin E. Bliss and Representative James F. Cavanaugh of Everett.

The Center School Parents and Teachers Club will meet tonight in the school hall when Mrs. Earl W. Smith of Somerville will give an address on "The Characteristics of Children."

MEDFORD

The Democratic city committee is to hold a rally in the opera house tonight at which the speakers are to be Sherman R. Whipple, Charles A. Hamlin, Mayor Fitzgerald, Joseph J. Donahue, candidate for senator; Charles J. Barton of Melrose, candidate for county commissioner; Leander V. Colahan, Richard J. Dwyer and Thomas J. Kearns, candidates for representative.

The annual bazaar of the Hillside Methodist church opened Tuesday evening and will continue until Thursday evening.

NEWTON

James W. Goode, a member of the national congress from Iowa, Representative Thomas W. White, and George H. Ellis of this city and H. W. Jarvis are to be the speakers at a rally in the interests of the Republican party at Lincoln hall, Newton Highlands, Saturday evening.

A field for the use of the girls' hockey team of the classical high school is being prepared on a lot at Lowell avenue and Hull street.

ARLINGTON

The Arlington Historical Society opened the new season last evening at Adelphi hall, Massachusetts Avenue. George Y. Wellington of this town spoke on "West Cambridge Center in 1817."

Francis Gould, Woman's Relief corps gave a Hallowe'en party in Grand Army hall last evening to raise money for the purchase of the flags in every room at the public schools here.

MELROSE

The school committee has granted the use of the high school hall to the Melrose Woman's Club for the afternoons of Nov. 16, Dec. 21 and the evenings of Jan. 10, Feb. 13 and April 9.

Miss Lena M. Kelley of Wyoming avenue, who has been a teacher in the Peabody public schools, has been elected a teacher in the public schools of New Bedford.

LEXINGTON

A Hallowe'en party was held in Historic hall last evening by the members of the Lexington grange, P. of H. The Colonial orchestra of East Lexington finished the music.

The annual inspection of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R. will be held Thursday evening in Grand Army hall, back building.

READING

The Men's Good Fellowship Club of the Congregational church has engaged for speaker at its next meeting, Monday evening, Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the N. Y. N. H. & H. and B. & M. railroads, who will give an address on "Railroads."

STUDENTS HEAR BISHOP
Bishop Lawrence of the diocese of Massachusetts at the forty-fourth matriculation dinner of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge Tuesday evening prophesied a brilliant opportunity for the next generation of the clergy.

NEW ENGLAND

The Coolidge

Seawall Avenue and Stearns Road

Brookline

(Near Coolidge Corner)
Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well-known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath and long distance telephone, furniture or unfurnished may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service
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P. F. ERINE, Mgr.

WRITE TO
Hotel Puritan

Commonwealth Ave., Boston

FOR ITS ATTRACTIVE
BOOKLET AND GUIDE
TO BOSTON AND VICINITYThe Distinctive Boston House
for transient and permanent guests

Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St.

Near Conservatory of Music, Boston Opera House, Symphony Hall

Rooms single or en suite

HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors

ALSO OF
PEASANT HOME
(Summer Session)

George Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

Hotel Oxford

CHARLES E. DAVIDSON, MGR.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

Under New Management

Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the B. & M. & H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal stores and theatres (5 minutes).

European Plan, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall

300 ROOMS

Single Room, \$1.50 up, with bath, \$1.50-\$2.00.

Double Room, \$1.50 up, with bath, \$2.50-\$3.00.

Suites, 2, 3, 4 rooms, with bath, by the month, \$20.00 up.

Very comfortable and homelike hotel, with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

WALTHAM

Hawthorne Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows is to observe the twenty-fourth anniversary of its organization this evening.

Miss Lora McLaren is to read "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" before the members of the Crescent Association Thursday evening.

LYNN

The monthly business meeting of the Lynn Rifle and Revolver Club will be held on Wednesday evening.

Owners of local bowling alleys decided Tuesday night to establish a 12-team intercity league this winter. A schedule will be prepared immediately.

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MEDFORD

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LABOR PARTY STRONG
FACTOR IN ELECTIONS
IN AUSTRALIA SOON

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia—The rise and progress of labor organizations in Australia has led to a reconstruction of political parties in both the commonwealth and the states. The old Liberal and Conservative parties, who borrowed their names from British policies, and who, for half a century, engaged in many bitter contests, have been compelled to suit their differences and to amalgamate their forces, in order that they may present a united front to the determined and well-organized battalions of labor. In each of the several states, therefore, one may see veteran politicians who had formerly sat on opposite sides of the House, now occupying the same benches, defending the same political program, receiving the support of the same newspapers, and working enthusiastically together for the purpose of checking the influence and destroying the efficiency of the Labor party.

This revolution has been accomplished so swiftly that its profound significance has as yet scarcely been realized. When the Parliamentary Labor party were small, they frequently held the balance of power in the several parliaments, and were thus able to obtain many concessions; but the coalition of the old parties has set labor a new problem. If the labor organizations are to make further progress, they must return to each Parliament a party numerically stronger than the party that has been formed by the fusion of the Liberals and Conservatives.

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The annual inspection of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R. will be held Thursday evening in Grand Army hall, back building.

READING

The Men's Good Fellowship Club of the Congregational church has engaged for speaker at its next meeting, Monday evening, Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the N. Y. N. H. & H. and B. & M. railroads, who will give an address on "Railroads."

NEW ENGLAND

FOREIGN

"FROM HOME TO HOME"

HOTEL ELYSIUM

QUIET, REFINED
Sid. C. Sykes, Manager

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well-known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath and long distance telephone, furniture or unfurnished may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service
Guaranteed

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The Finest, Newest and most up-to-date Hotel in
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound.

All Rooms with Private Bath.

RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP

Superior Dining Service and Cafe.

One of the Finest Hotels on

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The Premier Hotel.

Opened in 1910.

Cost \$1,500,000.

H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

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Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. Mrs. ELLA C. WILSHIRE, 39 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N. W. Telephone 4643. P. O. Hampstead.

Telegrams and cables, "Wilshire," London.

St. George's KENNEDY ROAD, HONG KONG, House

Beautiful Views Day and Night. High Standard of Service.

Private Boarding House WAVERLY, HAMILTON, BERMUDA, MRS. A. G. MONTAGU.

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A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People

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SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL ROSSLYN

European, 75c to \$2.50

American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

Ingram B. SLOCUM, Manager.

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14th and K Streets, N. W.

A select modern family and transient hotel, most conveniently located and home-like. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for month and session. Send for booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

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REASONABLE RATES

REMODELED and REFURNISHED

ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT

YOUNG THINKERS OF MODERN CHINA DISCUSS PROBLEMS AND RELIGION

Students' Gathering Near Peking Under Auspices of Y. M. C. A. Unique Step by Government Collegians

TEMPLE IS USED

Precepts of Christianity and Educational Lessons Are Foundation of First Association of This Kind

NANKING, China—A conference of government school students was recently held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in the picturesque region known as the western hills, about 10 miles northwest of Peking. The subjects discussed were under the general head of "Present Day Problems and Christianity."

The conference is of special interest because it is the first of its kind to be held in China, and moreover it is the first time that the students from the Chinese government colleges have been thus called together by missionary workers with the idea of acquainting these students with the precepts of Christianity and at the same time of giving many educational lessons of value to those who are now studying wholly along reform lines. This conference will be repeated annually and will be held each time in a different part of the empire. The next conference, it is expected, will be held in Nanking, which is perhaps the principal educational center of China.

The number of students in attendance was 40, coming from seven different provinces and their ages ranging from 15 to 33 years. At the meetings, some of which were general meetings for all, and others in the nature of classes of instruction in special subjects, the lectures were given in Chinese and interpreted into English or vice versa. This made the talks more interesting and afforded better opportunity for the students to grasp more clearly the subjects discussed.

The students in attendance have studied English from six to nine years, and, as many of them had come from different provinces whose dialects differ considerably, the English served in a way as a common language for all. The Chinese language was given in the mandarin dialect, or court language, which, through the initiative of the government is rapidly becoming the universal language throughout the empire.

The conference was a distinct success in regard to the way in which the students took part in the work and in the games and recreation events. It showed how easily Chinese and foreigners can associate and understand each other when it is known that the object of mutual association is the gaining of mutual understanding and the fostering of the spirit of good fellowship.

AVIATION SCHOOL FOR SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Lieut. J. W. McClaskey of the United States marine corps, accompanied by seven students, arrived in San Diego recently from Hammondsport, N. Y., with five Curtiss biplanes for the purpose of establishing what promises to become a permanent government school of aviation at North Island.

Glenn H. Curtiss is chief instructor of the school.

Mr. Curtiss has already arranged to make San Diego his permanent home. He has purchased a building site here and his new home is now in course of erection.

Lieutenant McClaskey is one of the first government graduates of Curtiss' school, is said to be a thorough master of the biplane and will have charge of most of the government instruction work on North Island. Permanent hangars will be erected at once and active aeroplane work will be carried on all the year around.

NINE TALESMEIN IN M'NAMARA BOX

LOS ANGELES—Three more talesmen are needed today to fill the jury box in the James B. McNamara trial before opposing counsel begin exercising their peremptory challenges. Five of the nine accepted, so far as challenge for cause is concerned, have been chosen in a day and a half.

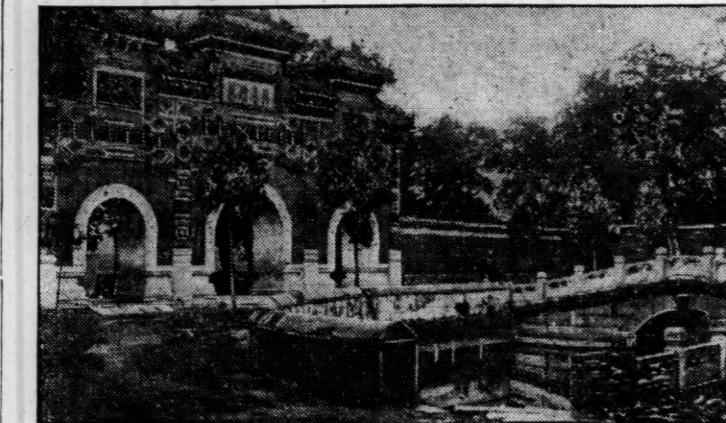
With 20 peremptory challenges at the disposal of the defense and 10 in the hands of the state, it is considered unlikely that more than three of the nine will be on the final jury, impervious to challenge cause. The completion of a jury is therefore considered a matter of weeks.

COTTON FARMERS TO REGULATE CROP

NEW ORLEANS—If the plan adopted at the closing session of the conference of southern governors Tuesday is adopted by the farmers of the South every remaining bale of this year's cotton crop will be withheld from the market and next season's acreage will be reduced by at least 25 per cent. It is expected that depression in price will thus be obviated.

The proposal of foreign banking interests to finance a holding movement covering 2,000,000 bales of the present crop was referred to a special committee for future action.

Y. M. C. A. USES A BUDDHIST RESORT



Wo Fu Ssu temple, which is chosen for conference of government school students

CHINESE ARCHITECTURE ATTRACTIVE



Gateway in front of the Wo Fu Ssu temple, near Peking, North China

PLANS FOR SAN DIEGO POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL NEARING COMPLETION

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Plans for the polytechnic high school buildings to cost \$150,000 are being rapidly worked out by the architects and are now nearly completed. Actual work, it is expected, will be under way before the first of the year. The architects made an extended study of the present school and of the chief problem—that of connection between the old and new buildings. They evolved an ingenious solution of this by means of covered arcades extending from the present east and west corridors.

The proposed buildings, comprising a domestic arts building, a central auditorium, fine arts building and a manual arts building, will be located to the north of the present high school. The structure for domestic arts will be on the extreme west, the auditorium and fine arts in the center, and the manual arts building on the east side.

In planning the various departments the girls and boys are separately grouped where the character of their work varies distinctly, but where combined studies occur, as in fine art work, the central building is conveniently arranged for both sexes.

In the domestic arts building, one story in height, there will be departments for domestic chemistry, dressmaking, millinery and laundry work; also a music room with stage and sound-proof walls. A girls' room and emergency ward are conveniently placed. Provisions also are made for teachers' and business rooms, a reception room, ample lockers, toilet and store rooms. On a mezzanine floor above the entrance hall is arranged to complete suite of house-keeping rooms with a dumb waiter connecting with the cooking room below. At the north end of the domestic building is planned a cafeteria with fully equipped kitchen and pantry.

The central building is two stories in height with the auditorium or study.

On the second floor of the central building will be the mechanical drafting department with blue print rooms, special instruction rooms and recitation rooms. A well-equipped photography department is planned with unobstructed north light and having access to the study.

A feature of the central building is an open-air loggia and study court.

Students from all buildings will have full access to open-air study under the most pleasant conditions.

In design the new buildings generally will embody the Tudor gothic type of architecture and materials of the present high school, which is faced with granite and trimmings with artificial stone.

The bond issue provides \$200,000 for buildings and equipment.

WIRELESS STATIONS FOR CHILE

VALPARAISO, Chile—Contracts have been awarded the Marconi Wireless Company for the installation of stations in Arica, Antofagasta, Cognimbo, Valdivia, Puerto Monta and Punta Arenas. A decree has been issued calling for new bids for the construction of the Valparaiso port works. Bids will be opened on April 20, 1912.

Initiation of 20 candidates into the Sons of Veterans took place at Ford hall Tuesday evening at a "veterans' night," when about 500 were present.

The ritualistic work was performed by the degree staff of camp 51, Jamaica Plain, under the direction of Frederick G. Bauer. The meeting was opened by Division Commander James T. Wellington of Norwood. Following the initiation there were speeches by officers of the state organization.

SONS OF VETERANS INITIATE TWENTY

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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

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REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

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Why pay rent half to three-quarters of an hour's time? If you can own a home of your own, paying for it in small monthly installments same as rent, as many others are doing at beautiful and select "Atlantic-the-Sea" improvements, city, country and seashore combined.

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1331 Beacon St., Brookline
(Coolidge Corner)

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FOR SALE—Finely situated two-family house at Revere Beach; elegant view for miles of ocean and boulevard; few steps from shore; tiled floor, 2 fireplaces, 2 large rooms, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cemented cellar; an unusual bargain, \$3000.

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AUTOMOBILES

The United Auto Sales Co. Offer For Sale

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If you want to sell, consult us before going elsewhere, as we are in a position to sell your car quickly.

We have a large list of customers waiting.

If you want to buy, it is also to your advantage to consult us.

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GAINSBOROUGH ST., 115—Three attractive front rooms, en suite for housekeeping; also 1 separate room. TEL. 108 Gainsborough.

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NEWBURY ST., 406—Overlooking Public Garden, lovely front room; hot and cold water; tel. open fireplaces; ref.

ROXBURY 35 WHITING ST.—Two desirable, fully furnished rooms; good dining room; front location. Tel. 1065-W.

ROXBURY, Sat. evenings, Sun. Sunday.

100 ST. BOTOLPH—Large sunny room with fireplace, bed and couch; tourists accommodated.

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STEPHEN ST., 76—Large 1st floor sunny room, with kitchenette; quiet and homelike.

SUNNY FRONT ROOM, with adjoining side room, front entrance; excellent table board; references. Tel. B. B. 4075 M.

WESTLAND AVE., 55, Suite 4—Sunny room, single or double; hot and cold water; homelike and attractive.

RENAULT CARS

One 20-30 H. P. Renault chassis, runabout type, with four bucket seat body. Chassis complete with demountable rims, extra tires, speedometer, etc.

One 20-30 H. P. Renault chassis with top board or hood; body built on this chassis by Rothschild & Company. Limousine body could not be sold from brand new. Chassis complete with demountable rims, extra tires, speedometer, etc.

One 35-45 H. P. Renault chassis with hood; body built by Chauncey Thomas Company or Rothschild & Company. Hooded body built on this chassis, same complete with demountable rims, extra tires, speedometer, etc.

We wish to state that all of these cars are guaranteed in excellent condition and carry the same guarantee as new cars. Guaranteed for Life.

We are willing to sell or lease these at a great reduction to make room for new cars coming in. This is the chance to get a better car at a lower price.

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ALFRED CUTLER MORSE & CO.
Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston, Mass.

PIERCE-ARROW LANDAU

FOR SALE (to settle estate)—4-cylinder town car, very little used, in splendid order; price \$2500. Apply F. P. GOWING, executor, 208 Congress st. Telephone Fort Hill 2151.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES

\$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES

On purchase of new ones, size 34x4 upwards. S. H. tires and tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing and retreading. All work guaranteed.

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Please call your attention to our livery carriage and blinds furnished with experienced drivers for all occasions.

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FUNXSUTTAN, NEW YORK, P.A.

FREDERICK A. BANGS, Lawyer.

CLAYTON W. MOGG, Lawyer.

CLAIR E. VALLETTE, Lawyer.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counsellor.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

FRED L. EVERSON, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL, 101 TREMONT STREET.

ROOM 318, BOSTON, MASS.

C. E. ALLSHOUSE, D. D. S., 2811 N. Clark st., near Diversey blvd., Tel. Lakeview 2-3874.

DR. W. C. WALKER, 4401 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON, 7 W. Madison St.

DR. WILL J. BROWNE, Tel. Randolph 7075.

DR. R. B. WILSON, Tel. Oakland 2667.

The Kenwood Hotel, CHICAGO.

DR. J. R. BOWER, Suite 1430, People's Gas Building, Telephone Central 4374.

CARL A. SCHULZ, D. D. S., Suite 200, Olivia Bldg., opp. Central High School, Lindell 5134; DeMolay 3110, St. Louis.

B. JAMES BINEHART, D. D. S., 7112 Gladys, Kansas City, Mo.

A DENTIST in any city will be interested by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

APARTMENTS TO LET

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACETYLENE WELDER wanted, \$2.50 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), Kneeland st., Boston. 1

AN OFFICE issuing high-grade publications, looking for a good saleswoman, ability, who will start at the bottom as a solicitor of advertising and work up into permanent position of responsibility. THE RIVERDALE PRESS, Brookline, Mass.

ASBESTOS WORKERS, experienced, wanted; only those experienced in mining and handling Chrysotile asbestos need apply. LADDELL LUMBER & ASBESTOS CO., Chrysotile, Vt.

ASSISTANT SHIPPER wanted, \$7 to start. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typewriter operator wanted, \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

BLACKSMITH AND HORSESHOER wanted in Norwood. \$2.50 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), Kneeland st., Boston. 1

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER (Protestant) wanted in Fitchburg. \$12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

BOOKKEEPER wanted, \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

BOY wanted to operate machines, bright. \$8. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

CANDY MAKER wanted at once for large goods; must be experienced in sales. Apply to PINEFIELD WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY CO., Pittsfield, Mass. 4

CARETAKERS—Man and wife wanted who will do work of small house in exchange for room and board. Two basement rooms, with heat and light. MRS. DEAN, 160 Botolph st., Boston. 6

CARPENTERS, in Brookline. \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

CARRIAGE PAINTER, finisher and strainer, in Norwood. \$2.50. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

CHINA PACKER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 2

CHIPPERS wanted, in East Cambridge. 25c-hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

COAL MERCHANT AND PARTNER wanted. GUREN, THE TAILOR, 65 Main st., Roxbury. 10c-hour. 10c. Brookline. 3

COATMAKERS—Man and wife wanted for alteration work. Apply at employment bureau. W. S. BUTLER & CO., Boston. 1

COAL vegetable. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

COAL SALESMAN wanted, jobbing trade. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

COOK—All-round cook wanted for small restaurant; good references; must be strictly temperate; room and board; easy daily. Apply to L. I. CLARK, 77 Revere st., Waltham, Mass. 4

COOK—CLERK, grocery and provisions, experienced. Brooklyn or Back Bay. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

CROMPTON LOOM FIXER wanted, experienced. C. H. CHISHOLM, 1 M. WOOD, COTTON RD. PORTER, 330 Atlantic ave., Boston. 1

CUTTERS—Wanted, 3 outside cutters at once; steady employment. ISAAC PROUTY & CO., Inc., Spencer, Mass. 1

DELISETTSEN, MAN, \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

ELECTRICIAN wanted in Boston. Inside wiring. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

ELECTRICIAN—Inside wireman wanted. Apply at GENERAL SALES CO., 220 Milk st., Boston. 1

ELECTRICIAN wanted in Boston. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), Kneeland st., Boston. 1

ELECTRICIAN (42-class) wanted in Providence. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

ENGINEER (20-class) wanted in North Attleboro. \$12.50 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

ENGRavers wanted; men looking for good positions apply at W. & S. BLACKINTON CO., North Attleboro, Mass. 4

FERD. BOY wanted. M. GOLDSTEIN, Taunton, \$8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

FARMER—Hathorne, \$30 month and house. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 4

FARMER in Braggsville. \$12.50 mo. and 25c-hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

FARMER in Hingham. \$10 mo. F. and b. 2 crows, and chores. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

FIREFIGHTER, 12-class, wanted in Brookline. \$12.50 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

FIREFIGHTER wanted, in first-class department, on work. Apply by letter, giving full experience, \$12.50 week. "PROTECTIVE SERVICE," 212 Union st., Providence. 1

FLOOR SALESMAN wanted, wholesale. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 2

FOREMAN—Wanted at once, experienced foreman in bed spring department; must be familiar with manufacture of both furniture and helical springs; man who can get results wanted. MORGAN SPRING CO., Worcester, Mass. 2

FOREMAN wanted to take charge of moldings and department on this line of work; and can handle men to advantage; salary \$30 per week. Apply by letter, giving full experience, \$12.50 week. "PROTECTIVE SERVICE," 212 Union st., Providence. 1

FOX LATHE HANDS, work shop. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

FRENCH FINISHER ON FURNITURE wanted. C. H. BARTLETT, Bartor Green st., Cambridge. 6

FURNISHING GOODS SALESMAN wanted, retail. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

GASPIFFTER, licensed, in Boston. \$15.15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

GENERAL WORK, drive horse, fix furniture, etc. in Brookline. \$20 mo. b. and r. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

GRANITE CUTTER wanted at once; a granite cutter; and one on sharpened tools, preferred. A. W. KINGSBURY, Stafford Springs, Conn. 4

GREENHOUSE, Bremen, 2. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

HALF-CAKE MAN, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

HELPER wanted, general department, \$12.50 hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

HOISTING ENGINEER wanted in Boston. 55c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

HARDWARE CLERK, capable taking orders. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 2

HARNESS MAKER wanted, general workman; apply by letter only. H. W. FISKE, 1274 Washington st., Boston. 1

HELPER wanted, general department, \$12.50 hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

HOISTING ENGINEER wanted in Boston. 55c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

HOLSTERERS wanted. ELWELL & FIETZ, 23 Milk st., Boston. 1

HOMECHELLE GROCERY OF STORES special salesman wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

GENERAL MAN with some experience in grocery and feed store. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 1

GENERAL MAN, wanted, in Boston. \$12.50 hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 1

GENERAL MAID wanted in Winchester; good home and good wages. Apply on first-class week. Protectors. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. 1

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN, refined, amiable, no work, position in South, Florida. References given. MISS E. H. THEFLY, 25 Bingold st., Haverhill, Mass.

ASSISTANT COMPANION—A lady willing to please and make herself useful in many ways. ELIZABETH B. BEMIS, 90 Atlantic st., Waltham, Mass.

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ASSISTANT—Responsible young married woman would like position by day, to do housework or general help in house. MRS. BEATRICE SCOTT, 637 Tremont st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—High school girl (colored) wants afternoon employment, will assist preparing dinner and washing dishes from 5 to 8 p.m. IDA JENKINS, 43 Hanover st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Care of elderly couple with dressmaker afternoons, from 3 to 6 p.m. MARY A. O'NEILL, 47 Pleasant st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT (Canadian), who will do light housework, will be glad to find reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT or housekeeper (American in small family) can take full charge of housework. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Middling—American woman desires position as attendant. MRS. I. ADAMS, care W. B. Jones, Alder st., Ashland, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Experienced, willing position will assist with home duties in Boston. MAX S. CAMPBELL, 21 West Brookline st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Wishes position; will do housework go anywhere; \$7 weekly. MRS. E. T. WHITING, 41 Templeton st., Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and general office work, \$20, single residence. SHANNON: \$10; good experience. Apply to MISS MARY E. SMITH, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Young woman, best of references. MARY A. CAMPBELL, 40 Pearson st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Wishes position; will do housework go anywhere; \$7 weekly. MRS. E. T. WHITING, 41 Templeton st., Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and general office work, \$20, single residence. SHANNON: \$10; good experience. Apply to MISS MARY E. SMITH, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER's position wanted by young woman. Apply to MARY A. CAMPBELL, 40 Pearson st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID, laundry, German Protestant, good references; also fine clean laundry, excellent on shirts, collars, cuffs, all the work; references. MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

CHAMBER MAID and laundry; best references. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 117 Cambridge st., Boston.

CHAMBER WORK and sewing wanted by experienced young woman. Apply to MARY A. CAMPBELL, 40 Pearson st., Boston.

CLERICAL—Girl (18) desires position in office or store; can do little bookkeeping and typewriting. REBECCA KAPLAN, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

CLERICAL—Position wanted as stenographer and single entry bookkeeper or office assistant by a young lady with 2 years' experience. J. A. COOPER, 117 Franklin st., Boston.

CLERICAL—Young woman, bright, adaptable, but without experience, wishes position in office; will start at small salary. Opportunity is offered for business training. E. NEAL, 391 Dudley st., Dorchester, Mass.

COOK—All round, wishes position; best references. MRS. JENNIE FLEWELLING, 558 Putnam ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK (Nova Scotian), neat, capable woman, good references. Apply to MISS M. E. SMITH, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK—American woman with first-class reference wants cooking on a farm; capable of working for 20 or more, or general work in the country. MRS. E. A. SMITH, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK—All round, wishes position; best references. MRS. JENNIE FLEWELLING, 558 Putnam ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK (Nova Scotian), neat, capable woman, good references. Apply to MISS M. E. SMITH, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

COMPANION—Position desired by English girl as traveling companion or lady's maid; best references. SWEDISH EMP. BUREAU, 29 Capen st., Tufts College, Mass.

COMPANION—Wishes position or to take charge of private household in private family by a lady of one or two adults in refined home; Boston suburbs preferred; best references. MRS. ESTELLA W. EYRS, 200 Boylston st., Boston.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

STEEL DOMINATING FACTOR IN ACTIVE SECURITIES MARKET

Trading Is Quite Heavy in New York and Prices Show Good Advances Throughout List

LOCALS ARE FIRM

Under the leadership of United States Steel common the entire New York stock market advanced well in the early trading today. Steel was heavily bought, large blocks of the stock coming upon the market, and an advance of almost 2 points over last night's closing was made during the first few minutes.

The unexpectedly favorable showing made by the quarterly report published yesterday afternoon was accountable for the strength of Steel. Republic Steel was favorably affected, making a good advance.

The railroads early joined in the procession upward, Union Pacific and "Sox" showing the greatest gains.

There were frequent recessions and considerable irregularity was shown, but the tone continued strong. The market was quite active.

On the local exchange Indiana sold assessment paid of \$1.50 at 7½% at the opening compared with last night's closing price of 5½%. The rest of the list was moderately strong.

The London exchange was closed to day.

The market continued upward throughout the first half of the session. Before midday substantial gains had been re-tored.

Steel, after opening up 7% at 55¾, rose almost 2 points further before midday. Union Pacific opened 3% higher than last night's closing at 164½, and at noon was selling around 166. Lehigh Valley opened up 5% at 166 and sold well above 167. "Sox" opened up ½ at 133½ and rose 2 points further. Canadian Pacific opened up ½ at 236½ and advanced well above 239. Reading was up ½% at the opening at 140. It received a good fraction and then rose above 141.

Pacific Telephone, which has been quite strong lately, opened up ½ at 47¾ and advanced more than 2 points further. Virginia Carolina Chemical opened 2 points higher at 48½ and advanced more than 2 points further.

Rock Island preferred, International Harvester, General Electric and American Smelting were strong features.

Old Dominion on the local exchange opened up ¼ at 38¾ and went to 40 before midday. Wolverine was weak. It opened off 3% and then repaid part of the loss. Massachusetts Electric opened unchanged at 21 and rose more than a point. The preferred also was in better demand. Shoe Machinery opened up ½ at 41¾ and sold well above 42. Good fractional gains were made by American Woolen, preferred, Calumet & Arizona and Lake copper.

Stocks continued upward during the afternoon and at the beginning of the last hour had made a new high record for the day. Steel was about three points above last night's closing. Lehigh Valley, Amalgamated Copper, Reading and other leaders were active in the upward movement.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: Nov. 8.08@9.01, Dec. 9.18@9.19, Jan. 8.94@8.96, Feb. 8.92 bid, March 9.11@9.12, April 9.15@9.16, May 9.19@9.21, July 9.27@9.28, Aug. 9.20 bid; market opened steady, unchanged to 10 points higher.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business; prices easier. Middlings 5.08d., off 4 points. Sales estimated 10,000 bales, receipts 5200 bales; all American. Futures opened quiet, 1 up to 1 off. At 12:30 p.m. steady, 1½ up to 1½ off from previous close: Dec. Jan. 4.86; Jan.-Feb. 4.85½; March-April 4.89½; May-June 4.93½.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beets firmer Nov. 17s, 2½d. up 2½d. December quoted 17s. 3d., May 17s. 4½d.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK—Maudie, Colostine and Montevideo; Comanche, Boston; Concho; Mobile; El Norte, Galveston; Oceania, Mediterranean ports; Currier, San Juan; tug Perfection, tow two bgs.

Desks Chairs Tables
Wool and Steel
Filing Cabinets
SECTIONAL BOOKCASES
STEEL Cabinet Safes

PROMPT SERVICE HONEST PRICES

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
91-93 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON
Phone Main 3713

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alb. & C. pf.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Amalgamated	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	57 1/4	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Am Can	10	10 1/4	10	10 1/4
Am Can Pd.	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Am Can Fndry	49 3/4	50 1/2	47 3/4	50 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	43 1/2	44	42 1/2	44
Am Loco	53	54	53	54
Am Loco pf.	103	103	103	103
Am Smelting	62 1/2	65	61 1/2	65
Am Smelting pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Sunl. See B.	84 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2
Am Sunl. Fndry	30	30	30	20 1/2
Am Sugar	116 1/4	117	116 1/4	117
Am Sunl. pf.	115	115	115	115
Am T. & T.	125	125	125	125
Am Workers pf.	87	87	87	87
Am. Steel	54	54	53	54
Am. Steel pf.	103	103	103	103
Am. Steel pf.	62 1/2	65	61 1/2	65
Am. Steel pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Steel pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. Steel pf.	126	128 1/2	126	128 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Balt. Steel	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	29
Balt. Steel pf.	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	85
Brocklyn R. T.	75	75	74 1/2	75
Brocklyn Union	135	135	135	135
Canadian Pacific	236 1/2	239 1/2	236 1/2	239 1/2
China	20	20	20	20
Central Leather	21	21	21	21
Central Leather pf.	92 1/2	94	92 1/2	94
Central Leather pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Central Leather pf.	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	116
Central Leather pf.	125	125	125	125
Central Leather pf.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Central Leather pf.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Central Leather pf.	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Central Leather pf.	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Central Leather pf.	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Central Leather pf.	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
Central Leather pf.	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
Central Leather pf.	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2
Central Leather pf.	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2
Central Leather pf.	225 1/2	225 1/2	225 1/2	225 1/2
Central Leather pf.	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2
Central Leather pf.	245 1/2	245 1/2	245 1/2	245 1/2
Central Leather pf.	255 1/2	255 1/2	255 1/2	255 1/2
Central Leather pf.	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2
Central Leather pf.	275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Central Leather pf.	285 1/2	285 1/2	285 1/2	285 1/2
Central Leather pf.	295 1/2	295 1/2	295 1/2	295 1/2
Central Leather pf.	305 1/2	305 1/2	305 1/2	305 1/2
Central Leather pf.	315 1/2	315 1/2	315 1/2	315 1/2
Central Leather pf.	325 1/2	325 1/2	325 1/2	325 1/2
Central Leather pf.	335 1/2	335 1/2	335 1/2	335 1/2
Central Leather pf.	345 1/2	345 1/2	345 1/2	345 1/2
Central Leather pf.	355 1/2	355 1/2	355 1/2	355 1/2
Central Leather pf.	365 1/2	365 1/2	365 1/2	365 1/2
Central Leather pf.	375 1/2	375 1/2	375 1/2	375 1/2
Central Leather pf.	385 1/2	385 1/2	385 1/2	385 1/2
Central Leather pf.	395 1/2	395 1/2	395 1/2	395 1/2
Central Leather pf.	405 1/2	405 1/2	405 1/2	405 1/2
Central Leather pf.	415 1/2	415 1/2	415 1/2	415 1/2
Central Leather pf.	425 1/2	425 1/2	425 1/2	425 1/2
Central Leather pf.	435 1/2	435 1/2	435 1/2	435 1/2
Central Leather pf.	445 1/2	445 1/2	445 1/2	445 1/2
Central Leather pf.	455 1/2	455 1/2	455 1/2	455 1/2
Central Leather pf.	465 1/2	465 1/2	465 1/2	465 1/2
Central Leather pf.	475 1/2	475 1/2	475 1/2	475 1/2
Central Leather pf.	485 1/2	485 1/2	485 1/2	485 1/2
Central Leather pf.	495 1/2	495 1/2	495 1/2	495 1/2
Central Leather pf.	505 1/2	505 1/2	505 1/2	505 1/2
Central Leather pf.	515 1/2	515 1/2	515 1/2	515 1/2
Central Leather pf.	525 1/2	525 1/2	525 1/2	525 1/2
Central Leather pf.	535 1/2	535 1/2	535 1/2	535 1/2
Central Leather pf.	545 1/2	545 1/2	545 1/2	545 1/2
Central Leather pf.	555 1/2	555 1/2	555 1/2	555 1/2
Central Leather pf.	565 1/2	565 1/2	565 1/2	565 1/2
Central Leather pf.	575 1/2	575 1/2	575 1/2	575 1/2
Central Leather pf.	585 1/2	585 1/2	585 1/2	585 1/2
Central Leather pf.	595 1/2	595 1/2	595 1/2	595 1/2
Central Leather pf.	605 1/2	605 1/2	605 1/2	605 1/2
Central Leather pf.	615 1/2	615 1/2	615 1/2	615 1/2
Central Leather pf.	625 1/2	625 1/2	625 1/2	625 1/2
Central Leather pf.	635 1/2	635 1/2	635 1/2	635 1/2
Central Leather pf.	645 1/2	645 1/2	645 1/2	645 1/2
Central Leather pf.	655 1/2	655 1/2	655 1/2	655 1/2
Central Leather pf.	665 1/2	665 1/2	665 1/2	665 1/2
Central Leather pf.	675 1/2	675 1/2	675 1/2	675 1/2
Central Leather pf.	685 1/2	685 1/2	685 1/2	685 1/2
Central Leather pf.	695 1/2	695 1/2	695 1/2	695 1/2
Central Leather pf.	705 1/2	705 1/2	705 1/2	705 1/2
Central Leather pf.	715 1/2	715 1/2	715 1/2	715 1/2
Central Leather pf.	725 1/2			

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

SHAREHOLDERS HOPE DIVIDEND PAYMENTS MAY BE INCREASED

High Price at Which Mergenthaler Stock Is Selling Believed to Indicate a Possibly Higher Rate

BIG EARNING POWER

Mergenthaler Linotype shares are selling up around record figures. Early in August on the prospect of the passage of the Canadian reciprocity agreement they sold at \$24, which was the highest price on record. The failure of Canada to ratify the pact caused some decline in the stock, but it again advanced. This was taken to forecast a possible increase in the dividend rate.

Prior to 1900 dividends of 20 per cent per annum were paid and since 1902, the rate has been 15 per cent, paid up to the present year in four quarterly installments of 2½ per cent and an extra of 5 per cent. In March of this year this was changed so that the last three payments have been at the rate of 2½ per cent regular and ½ per cent extra, or 12 per cent a year and the advance in the stock is in expectation that the annual extra will be the same as usual, making 17 per cent for the stock, an amount which the company can well afford to pay.

The annual report for 1911 made about the same showing as for the previous year and was one of the best on record. During the past 10 years the company has earned net profits of \$25,250,000 as compared with its present capital stock of \$12,797,800, or nearly double the par value of the outstanding stock. The net profits, capital stock and percentage earned on capital stock since 15 per cent dividends have been paid have been as follows:

Year end.	Net	Capital	Earned
Sept. 30.	stock	on stock	
1902	\$1,882,918	\$10,000,000	18.95%
1903	2,323,333	10,000,000	25.25
1904	2,323,333	10,000,000	25.25
1905	2,294,529	10,995,500	24.86
1906	2,737,352	10,996,000	24.86
1907	3,171,571	10,996,000	28.84
1908	3,171,571	10,996,000	22.67
1909	2,642,468	12,753,700	20.72
1910	2,763,800	12,757,700	21.61
1911	2,763,209	12,757,800	21.36

The general depression in the printing industry of the United States due to the disturbance and uncertainty existing in other industrial fields did not do more than hold the earnings down to the level of the previous year. It did not bring about any shrinkage in them to any extent.

The production of linotype machines last year exceeded 26,000. The domestic product amounted to 16,000 machines, one-quarter of which were sent to foreign countries, principally Canada, South America, Australia and France. The balance of the machines manufactured were turned out in the English, German and Canadian shops.

The sale of machines in Canada was interrupted by the reciprocity campaign and the promise of free trade. Operations in the Montreal shops of the company have been greatly reduced because the territory will not at present justify the large expenditure for the special tools and machinery needed for their production. Although there is a duty of 20 per cent on linotypes imported into Canada, Canadian printers prefer the United States product.

The foreign interests are in satisfactory condition and the business of the company is being steadily advanced and its position strengthened. Good headway is being made in India and Japan, and Russia and China are just awakening to the possibilities of this useful invention.

The working capital of the company, not including raw material or linotypes, is the largest since organization, the increase in the last year being \$800,000 or over 10 per cent. A comparison for the last 10 years on Sept. 30 shows as follows:

Current	Current	Working
Assets	Liabilities	Capital
\$2,505,045	\$14,456,489	\$8,491,489
2,997,780	31,436	2,966,353
2,062,379	26,371	2,636,008
1,961	27,079	3,079,791
2,346,206	39,490	4,029,628
5,055,087	43,544	5,011,543
5,283,080	47,296	5,195,793
6,840,710	29,030	7,824,628
9,944,961	405,104	9,439,887

In 1908 the company had an item in its balance sheet of rights, privileges, patents, inventions, etc., which entailed \$7,665,337. Up to that time there had been a steady increase in this item. At that time however the company began to reduce this account and it has now been cut down to \$4,000,000, a reduction of \$3,323,218 in the last two years.

REPUBLIC RUBBER COMPANY

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The stockholders of the Republic Rubber Company will hold a special meeting Nov. 10 to vote on a proposed increase in the preferred stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, of which \$500,000 will be issued at once. This will increase the total authorized capital stock to \$5,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION CO.

NEW YORK—C. E. Richards has been elected a director of International Traction Company (Buffalo) to succeed Grant B. Schley. Reorganization plan has been submitted to public service commission, proposing a new holding concern, to be called International Traction Railways.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE MARKETING OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT

SAN FRANCISCO—Regarding the crop and financial conditions in California the American National Bank says in part in its monthly circular:

Remarkable activity in marketing the products of California has been the feature of the past month. High prices have caused very general selling, and as the fine weather has encouraged deliveries, packing houses are taxed to the limit. It is estimated that fully 95 per cent of the dried fruit output has passed from the hands of growers, and as cash payments are the rule, the fruit-growing sections are well supplied with money. In the Santa Clara valley alone the money value of the fruit crop is variously placed at from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Similar conditions prevail in grain. Most of the barley has been sold for export at high figures and the past few weeks have witnessed sensational prices for the product. While in former years the greater part of the California export crop went to Europe, this year it is being taken in large quantities by Americans. So heavy have been the shipments that it is believed, California will be obliged later to import grain for local use.

In minor crops, also, the most gratifying reports are received. The olive crop is believed to be the largest in the history of the state, and English walnuts will run from 10 to 20 per cent higher than last year, the nuts being of exceptionally good quality. As the result of this triple combination of big crops, high prices and willingness to sell, agricultural districts of the state are now short on products and long on cash, and interior banks are well supplied with money. This condition, naturally, is reflected in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other centers, where bank deposits are steadily rising, and loaning funds are abundant. Normally, there should be a decline in deposits during the next two months.

As the crops of northern and central California disappear from view, by steamer or by rail, through the Golden Gate or over the crest of the Sierras, the South begins its annual movement of citrus fruits. From about Lindsay and Porterville a few cars of lemons and grape fruit already have gone forward to eastern markets.

That this city and its environs will benefit greatly from the Panama canal, through the influx of population and the development of natural resources, no one can doubt, and there is a general feeling of confidence and cheerfulness.

The process of development, in fact, has been under way for several years, to an extent that few people appreciate. In Merced county, by way of example, the shipments of farm products in August were 100 per cent larger than in August, 1910, and a good share of the increase is attributed to the fact that large areas of raw land have been brought under cultivation during the past year. The utilization of water power and the creation of electrical energy all along the western slope of the Sierras is one of the remarkable facts of the past few years, and must inevitably result in a great expansion of manufacturing enterprise.

Turning from our selfish concerns to the broader interests of the country at large, it is evident that something is very wrong, and no one seems to know exactly the cause of the trouble. Industrial unrest and political meddling with business seem to have the most votes in the contest for leadership. Uncertainty as to whether the business of the country is to proceed under the present system of combination and cooperation, or whether a paternal government, bordering on the socialist, is to impose further restrictions and hindrances under the guise of regulation, has greatly retarded commercial activity.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

LINES EAST

September—

Total oper. revenue... \$20,153,172

Decrease..... \$129,541

Total oper. expenses... 15,063,756

Decrease..... \$262,883

Net oper. revenue... \$5,087,416

Decrease..... \$382,397

Operating income... 1,000,000

Decrease..... 1,000,000

Total oper. revenue... 167,045,052

Decrease..... 3,963,797

Total oper. expenses... 131,114,085

Decrease..... 41,324

Net oper. revenue... \$35,930,967

Decrease..... \$3,922,473

Operating income... 1,000,000

Decrease..... 1,000,000

Total oper. revenue... \$20,342,253

Decrease..... \$690,015

Total oper. expenses... 17,127,300

Decrease..... \$24,778

Net oper. revenue... \$8,176,092

Decrease..... \$723,793

From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30

Total oper. revenue... 246,873,941

Decrease..... 10,199,834

Total oper. expenses... 191,034,793

Decrease..... 5,040,865

Net oper. revenue... \$55,844,147

Decrease..... \$5,158,965

BOSTON Poultry Receipts

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

LINES WEST

September—

Total oper. revenue... \$1,851,284

Decrease..... \$303,322

Net oper. revenue... 1,571,033

Decrease..... 1,037,310

Operating income... 1,037,310

Decrease..... 1,037,310

Total oper. revenue... \$15,546,458

Decrease..... \$184,114

Net oper. revenue... 1,038,280

Decrease..... 38,402

Operating income... 1,038,280

Decrease..... 1,038,280

Total oper. revenue... \$1,851,284

Decrease..... \$184,114

Net oper. revenue... 1,571,033

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ERA OF CONCILIATION DAWNING IN EGYPT IS BELIEF OF LEADER

LORD LOREBURN SAYS THAT PEACE IS KEPT BY MODERN CONDITIONS

Sheikh el Demerdache Has Followed Up Efforts for Friendship With Britain by Analysis of Position

CHANGE IS NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Reference has already been made in these columns to the remarkable letter written to the Egyptian Gazette by the Sheikh el Demerdache, a leading Egyptian of the Party of the People, advocating a better understanding between the Egyptians and the British. The sheikh has now followed up this letter by another, in which he states that the feeling of Egyptians towards the British occupation is growing daily more favorable and that a new policy of conciliation and good understanding is replacing the policy of agitation.

Lord Kitchener, he says, is a great man, of great abilities, and the Egyptians know him as well as he knows them. He has thrown his door open to all, expressing himself as always ready to hear what the Egyptians have to say to him.

The extremely cordial welcome accorded to his lordship on his arrival, and the unprecedented rush of native visitors of all classes to the British agency are proofs both that he is popular and beloved in Egypt and that the Egyptians are glad of an opportunity to be better acquainted than heretofore with Great Britain's representative in this country.

The presence of Lord Kitchener, writes the sheikh, has transformed the agency and revived the energy of Egyptian officials throughout the country. He goes on to counsel his countrymen to give up all foolish murmurings and agitation against the occupation, and to work to promote their own interests by the use of their own abilities. It is only by the enlightenment of individuals, he points out, that a people can improve its position as a nation. They should therefore take steps to purify the national character, which alone can bring about real progress.

On the top of all this, the Egyptian Gazette puts to the Nationalists a question which, it must be allowed, is exceedingly pertinent in the present circumstances. The Nationalists, it points out, demand the evacuation of Egypt by the British, but do they seriously believe in the face of recent events, more especially the Italian occupation of Tripoli, that if Great Britain were to leave Egypt no other power would insist upon taking her place? Do they honestly consider it likely that the most strategically important of any of the north African countries would be left independent, while all the others have been seized upon at the first opportunity and on the flimsiest of excuses?

"We cannot think," says the Journal, "that any intelligent Nationalist believes this." It goes on to point out that what the Nationalists are fighting for is not then the independence of Egypt, since that is impossible, but the substitution of some other power for Great Britain as the controller of their destinies. Unless they think that such a change would be desirable, let them cease their campaign of opposition.

FUTURE IS WITH INDIVIDUAL, SAYS SIR WILLIAM H. LEVER

Head of Port Sunlight Emphasizes His Assurance That World Is on Eve of Greatest Evolution in the Relationship Between Master and Man Ever Recorded

(Special to the Monitor)

BOLTON, Eng.—Speaking at Bolton Sir William H. Lever, the head of the great industrial undertaking at Port Sunlight, said that to him idealism was the true philosophy of education. Idealism ought to increase one's ability to provide not only for physical requirements but to add to one's own happiness and the happiness of all around. The great ambition of the educationists was to be allowed to take part in the making of men.

Education however should be natural; it should train those taught the better to live in the environment in which they were placed. Education should teach people to take advantage of natural forces to the end that they should be better clothed, better fed, better housed and enjoy happier lives.

Continuing Sir William said that the workingman was becoming more and more a reasoner and more and more an inquirer. The interests of master and man were identical, and he believed that the world was on the eve of the greatest evolution and advancement in the conditions and relationship between master and man ever known in history. The time was bound to come when all would possess sufficient of the necessities and even of the comforts and luxuries of life to make life worth living, full and happy. Such results could not come about by

governments, despotism, socialism or trade unionism, but through education of the individual and the enjoyment of equal rights, liberties and opportunities by every class of citizens.

There were numbers of people who desired to see the working man take his rightful place in the world, but there were many who would dread the elevation of a working man to be prime minister. For himself he saw no justification for such anxiety. In such a position a man would find out the limitations of government and that in the search for happiness each individual would have to depend upon himself for his own development. The responsibilities of office would complete his education in a way nothing else would. Not doles from governments, but education, is the power capable of raising mankind, and if they were to realize their future greatness they should educate the children of the present.

WALES HAS TWO HARVESTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A flourishing crop of maize, very nearly ripe, is growing in Wales, within three miles of the summit of Snowdon. Owing to the long spell of sunshine during the past summer, the farmers on the slopes of the mountain are now gathering a second harvest.

UNEQUAL CONSTITUENCIES SHOWN BY LENGTH OF POLES IN THE STRAND



"Fair play all round"—Graphic method of showing proportionate representation of constituencies in the United Kingdom

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A graphic method has been adopted by those people who feel that the present basis of parliamentary representation is unsound, of bringing home this fact to the notice of the public at large. On the waste land off the Strand, known as the "island site" wooden poles have been erected which represent, on a scale of 2500 votes to the foot, the proportionate representation of the two largest and the two smallest constituencies in each of the four great divisions of the United States, the Fashoda dispute with France, and the firing on Grimsby fishing boats by Russian warships.

In spite of the excitement and danger of these several situations, they were on the highway to a treaty with the United States which should banish all danger for the future. As regards France, they had entered upon a relation of friendship and intimacy which was without parallel in the previous history of the two countries, and which there was every reason to believe would be perpetuated. With Russia they had been for the last few years upon the most cordial footing of good will. What had happened so often might, he sincerely hoped, happen again and soon.

Just as in foreign relations each country was now depending more upon the other than formerly, so as regarded domestic affairs in this country they were all more dependent upon one another than formerly. The result was that it was coming to be understood more and more by all classes that labor disturbances might in some circumstances expose multitudes of innocent men, women and children to the dangers of destitution or even famine. When the common sense of the country had taken that to heart a force of public opinion would arise which, if properly directed, would be irresistible, and a state of mind and feeling would grow up which he believed would make such an event as that impossible.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA MAY VISIT RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that Queen Alexandra on her return from Denmark, will remain in residence at Sandringham hall until the beginning of January. Her majesty will then very probably go to Russia on a visit of several months to her sister, the Empress Marie, at the castle of Jatchina, near St. Petersburg.

OPPOSITION ASSISTS BILL FOR PUNISHING PORTUGUESE REBELS

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—It is apparent that the recent movements of the royalists on the Portuguese frontier were due, not to the fact that they were so well organized as to insure their efforts being successful, but to the fact that instructions have been issued by the Spanish minister of war that royalists using Spain as a starting point were to be disarmed or compelled to cross the Portuguese frontier.

The efforts made by Captain Coimero and his followers have completely failed and the results of the endeavors of the royalists to produce a rebellion in the country have been signally unsuccessful, as was foreshadowed some time ago in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

In the meantime the bill now before the Chamber providing for the procedure in the case of the trial of political prisoners is being discussed. As was explained in a previous despatch, the Opposition is supporting the government on this question, for, as was explained by Dr. Costa, they were dealing with the enemies of the republic.

The amendment to Article IX, proposed by Dr. Costa, provided that such cases should be tried by the existing judges and juries and not a special court. The amendment was eventually lost by six votes, and the article providing for the establishment of special courts for the trial of conspirators was passed.

SOUTH AMERICAN SHIPPING POOL IS PLAN DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The international transatlantic shipping companies have just held a conference in Paris at the Hotel Majestic, which was attended by the principal officials of the leading lines engaged in the transatlantic service, and included Bruce Ismay (White Star line), Herr Ballin (general manager Hamburg-American line), Herr Heineken and Baron von Plattenberg (North German Lloyd) and Herron O. and G. H. Reuchlin (Holland-American line). The Cunard and other shipping companies interested in this service were also represented at the conference.

It is reported that plans were discussed for the forming of a South American shipping pool, which it is desired shall include not only the various interests present at the conference but also other important ones.

Preceding the conference, a number of sectional gatherings were held extending over several days, all of which were chiefly devoted to the fixing of rates.

which immediately catches the eye, and at their base is a large hoarding painted white, on which in red and black lettering are the words: "Each upright (whatever its size) counts the same in the lobby. Is this fair?" And on another portion of the hoarding the question is asked: "Why not reform the House of Commons?"

The largest pole of all represents the Romford division of Essex, which has as many as 55,951 electors; next in length is the pole representing the Walthamstow division of the same county with its 42,029 electors.

At the other end of the scale are the scarcely perceptible posts representing two of the Irish constituencies, namely Newry with its 1837 voters and Kilkenny with its tiny total of 1690 voters.

The fact is that since the redistribution bill of 1884 some constituencies have witnessed an enormous growth while others have declined; the representation, however, still remains the same in both cases. It is the anomaly represented so graphically on the "island site" which a large body of people in this country are endeavoring to put right.

The poles are painted a light blue color

MYSORE FINDS COOPERATION IN CREDIT SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BANGALORE, India—The first Mysore cooperative conference was opened by the Yuvraj, the brother of the Maharajah, who welcomed the various delegates. He said that the object of the conference was of supreme importance to the economic regeneration of the country. Cooperation was based upon the principles of self-help and combination.

The system had only been in operation for six years in Mysore, but they already had 140 societies with 10,167 members, a working capital of rs.386,650 and a paid up share capital of rs.229,726. Loans at low rates of interest had been granted to the extent of rs.3,000,000. Raw materials and storage to the value of rs.800,000 had been sold, rs.45,000 earned in profits by members, and a reserve fund of rs.10,961 built up.

These figures spoke for themselves.

The aid of the present conference was to focus the experience gained, to elucidate matters of doubt and to afford a fresh stimulus to the movement.

REICHSTAG IS TOLD DEBATE ON MOROCCO MUST BE DEFERRED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—On the occasion of the reopening of the Reichstag the house was crowded in anticipation of some reference of importance to the Morocco problem. As was only to be expected, the imperial chancellor has decided to postpone the debate on foreign policy until such time as he considers right, and until the burning question has arrived at such a stage that it will bear discussion.

In a letter to the president of the Reichstag, Count von Schwerin, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg expresses his willingness to take part in the debate and to give every possible explanation, but he will choose his own time. He adds that he does not believe the Reichstag will close before the subject has been brought up.

The Social Democrats, who brought the interpellation, are naturally disappointed at the delay. On the same day as the opening of the Reichstag, that party called no fewer than 28 mass meetings, all of which had been announced long before to protest against the increasing dearth of food.

Every meeting was crowded, and everywhere the same fiery speeches were made by leading Socialist members of the Reichstag and others. Opening of the frontiers and abolition of all duties on food and food stuffs was unanimously declared to be the only way to allay the prevailing distress. Twenty-five women spoke, and their speeches were distinguished by great common sense and justice, and were quite as much applauded as those of the men.

TOWN PLANNING AIM IS USE WITH BEAUTY ASSERTS MR. UNWIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In an interesting paper on "Town Planning; Formal or Irregular" read at a meeting of the Architectural Association Raymond Unwin stated that the object of town planning was to minister to the convenience of the inhabitants, to increase the efficiency of their associated industrial and commercial activities, to foster their social intercourse and their intellectual development by the facilities it afforded, and to add to the pleasure of life by preserving the amenities of the town as a place of residence.

It was impossible to draw a precise line, he said, between the useful purpose and the beauty of the form adopted to satisfy that purpose, since the two were intermingled. The two aspects of the subject were not antagonistic, but they might become so if the artist imagined it was his duty to create something beautiful which the citizens might with an effort make use of, instead of creating something useful and expressing it in a beautiful form.

In town-planning, beauty was associated with use, with fitness for purpose, but it was not the same thing. It was not enough to satisfy the use and trust that by chance beauty would result. The town planner would lay down the general lines and create the opportunities; it was for the architect to fill in the details and take advantage of the opportunities, and it was by appealing to the sense of correlation that sprang from spacing and proportion, to the sense of unity that sprang from definitely apprehended form, that alone they could produce the highest form of expression.

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NATIVES OF ALGERIA EMIGRATE TO SYRIA, ALLEGING INJUSTICE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—According to the Temps, a considerable exodus is taking place of the native population of the regions of Tlemcen, Tuvenne and Nermah in Algeria, who are emigrating into Syria. The number leaving at the present time, added to those who left last year, has resulted in denuding almost entirely the above districts.

The cause has been alleged to be the fear of conscription and the general agitation of the Mussulman population in Algeria. These are, however, only the ostensible causes of this unusual exodus, the real reasons being, it is believed, to be found in the present unjust methods of taxation and the general treatment of the native population by the administration.

The taxation has hitherto been based on the estimated value of the growing crops and not on the amount actually recovered or harvested, with the result that the natives are taxed upon crops, a considerable proportion of which never mature. It is also alleged that the repressive and criminal laws are applied with a severity that causes immense dissatisfaction.

One of the leading natives is reported to have stated that from the first day that the Mussulman population demanded just treatment and equal rights of citizenship they have never ceased to meet with opposition, and that the native representatives in the different assemblies, as well as in the general and municipal councils, are paid no attention to but rather contemptuously ignored.

He cites a number of prominent cases showing that the natives do not receive even a reasonable measure of justice in any of the branches of public administration, and makes accusations of a really serious character against the local administration.

The natives say that since the rights of citizenship are not accorded to them they ought not to be subjected to conscription. The question is a serious one and must sooner or later be dealt with.

DICKENS BALL ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The great Shakespeare ball that was held in the Albert hall last June is to have a successor in the Dickens costume ball, which is to take place in the same building on Feb. 6 next. All those taking part will be dressed in the costume of Dickens' characters.

S. F. CODY WINS CUP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The competition for the British Michelin cup has been won by S. F. Cody. The rules stipulated that a circular flight of not less than 125 miles should be flown, and Mr. Cody, who was the only competitor to take part in the contest, complied with this condition.

CAPSHEAF The Safety Pin Without a Coil

(Special to the Monitor)

Since the first safety pins were invented, various improvements have been made to them to make them safer. The safety pin of the fabric pinned was not considered safe enough, so the inventor of the "Capsheaf" made a safety pin with a pointed end which catches and tears the clothing. Send postal to 101 Franklin St., New York City, for samples. Use "Capsheaf" once and you will always use it.

Made in all sizes. Stiff, strong, sharp; the delight of trained nurses.

Judson Pin Co. Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

Trade Mark registered.

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which reaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of a child at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, other characters or objects. Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Sundays and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

WARD'S 57-63 FRANKLIN STREET

Anniversary Invitations ENGRAVED OR PRINTED FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

WARD'S 57-63 FRANKLIN STREET

THE HOME FORUM

Today Is Your Day and Mine

TODAY is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand, but we are here to play it; and now is the time. This we know, it is a part of action not of whining. It is a part of love, not cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other course of life leads to decay and waste.

—David Starr Jordan.

HINTS FOR CLUB OR HOME STUDY

OUTLINES of study for clubs given in the Woman's Home Companion are illustrated by the following list for study of Charlotte Bronte.

1. The story of her life—The home on the moors at Haworth, father and brother, the three brilliant sisters; boarding-school life; Brussels; her literary career, marriage.

2. "The Professor" and "Jane Eyre"—"The Professor," rejection by the publishers. Estimate of it today. "Jane Eyre": realistic and dramatic qualities. England's disapproval.

3. "Shirley" and "Villette"—"Shirley": First novel by a woman dealing with the industrial problem. Its realism. Character of Shirley contrasted with that of Jane Eyre. "Villette": Local color. Character of Madame Beck.

4. Her personal experience as reflected in her novels—The moors, boarding school experiences, life in Brussels, the manufacturing region of England.

Books to Consult—Mrs. Gaskell: "Life of Charlotte Bronte." T. W. Reid: "Life of Charlotte Bronte." Clement Shorter: "Charlotte Bronte and Her Circle."

The life of the three remarkable sisters, known at the time as Currier, Acton and Ellis Bell, is full of deep interest. Illustrate the program with readings

from Charlotte's "Jane Eyre," Emily's "Wuthering Heights," and Anne's "Tenant of Wildfell Hall." Read a few of their verses also. Contrast Charlotte with Jane Austen. Close with several brief selections from Mrs. Gaskell's life of Charlotte.

Pride in English Tongue

It is commonly a matter of pride and gratification with English-speaking persons that the language should exhibit by its growth such vitality and adaptability.

The progress of the tongue is keeping up with the advance of humanity. It is surprising that a student should be found with an inclination to resent the results of natural and well-ascertained processes.

These may indeed involve losses in certain particulars, but they bring substantial and preponderant gains in others. Total vocabulary, large and varied as it is, will still be subject to increase and to change, like others before it. It is likely enough that, 300 years from now, conservatives may yet be found to resent malappreciation of the simple, racy, energetic old tongue of today; for the language must continue to meet the needs and serve the purposes of new and exacting generations as they come.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PEACE MONUMENT THAT IS NOTABLE



(Photograph copyright by Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, New York)

THE ANGEL OF PEACE FORBIDDING WAR

The bronze group erected by the Gate City Guard in Atlanta, Ga., this fall, had Allen G. Newman as sculptor

ATLANTA, Ga., the Gate City, as she is worthily named, must be proud indeed that in this very year when the United States has taken its epoch-making

stand for world peace there is unveiled in this noble city of the South a peace monument. The monument commemorates the struggles and victory of brotherhood on this continent, a struggle which began 50 years ago, and whose ending was notably forwarded by the generous action of the Gate City guard of Atlanta, who now erect this bronze.

The monument is the work of Allen G. Newman of New York, and shows a soldier, about to raise his gun, the type of the splendid young son of those days of test and proof. Beside him stands the angel of peace, with an olive branch in her hand. The other hand restrains the uplifted weapon; and the consent of the earnest boy, loving the highest when he sees it, is very tenderly expressed. The statue commemorates also the visit of the Atlanta guard to the North at the close of the war, and the presence of Massachusetts troops when the monument was unveiled still further emphasizes the pact of brotherhood which the Atlanta men sealed in that memorable journey.

Other works of Mr. Newman include a bronze portrait statue of Governor Oates of Alabama; a colossal bronze electric light standard commemorating the discovery of the Hudson river by Hendrik Hudson, given to the city of New York and erected on Riverside Drive and Seventy-second street, New York city; a colossal bronze statue, "The Hiker," a soldier of the Spanish-American war, erected originally in the New York state building of the J-mestown exposition; Gen. Philip Sheridan monument, Scranton, Pa.; Joel Chandler Harris monument, Atlanta, Ga.; sculptured marble figures on the Night and Day bank, New York city; large bronze tablets, commemorating the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage, erected in the Seamen's Institute building, New York city.

Mr. Newman has modeled many portrait busts and medallions, memorial tablets, etc. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society of New York.

Dakota Artesian Wells

East of the Missouri river, in South Dakota, more than 1000 artesian wells now exist, drawing their water from the supply carried by the underlying sandstone formation, and supposed to come from the Black hills and the Rocky mountains. These wells, used mainly for irrigation purposes, are from 500 to 1000 feet deep, and the pressure of water in the eastern part of the state is sufficient to give a surface flow, except on the highest lands. One well yields 3292 gallons a minute, and furnishes power for a flour mill by day and for an electric light plant by night. The development of this source of water supply is still going forward.—Indianapolis News.

JOURNALISM is the interpretation of current events by the light of experience in the interest of progress. It includes . . . an assurance of the weakness of evil, confidence that the right will triumph, and appreciation of the good.

—DeWitt Hyde.

A Gentleman

Who misses or who wins the prize, Go, lose or conquer as you can; But if you fall, or if you rise, Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

—Thackeray.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Farewell of Ripened Leaves

AID the leaves upon the branches, One sunny autumn day, We've finished all our work, and now We can no longer stay, So our gowns of red and yellow, And our cloaks of sober brown, Must be worn before the frost comes And we go rustling down.

We have had a jolly summer, With the birds that built their nests Beneath our green umbrellas, And the squirrels that were our guests. But we cannot wait for winter, And we do not care for snow; When we hear the wild Northwester We lose our clasp and go.

But we hold our heads up bravely Unto the very last, And shine in pomp and splendor As away we flutter fast, In the mellow autumn noontide.

—Tennyson.

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The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

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Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

Music is one of the most magnificent and delightful presents God has given us.—Luther.

We kiss and say good-bye, And through the naked branches Then may children see the sky.

—M. E. Sangster.

Making Sunshine'

"Let's make a little sunshine," said Uncle Jack, on a rainy day.

"Make sunshine!" said Jenny. "Why, how you do talk!" said she, smiling through her tears. "You haven't got a sunshine factory, have you?"

"Well, I'm going to start one right off, if you'll be my partner," replied Uncle Jack. "Now, let me give you the rules for making sunshine. First, don't think of what might have been if the day had been better. Second, see how many pleasant things there are left to enjoy. And lastly, do all you can to make other people happy."—Sunshine Bulletin.

There cannot be any goodness unless it is a practical goodness.—George Meredith.

Harvest Home

Largess of gold and purple everywhere, With tints of opal in the trembling air. Here at our feet, beyond, and still beyond, Purple and gold the wayside weeds have donned.

Harvests of ripened corn, and here and there Between the straight, neat rows, all unaware Of their intrusion—who would grudge them room?— Some little star-eyed asters come to bloom.

Trees in the orchard bending with their boughs Of luscious fruits—their tints and fragrance stored From summer's blossoms! Ah, Aladdin's trees Could show no rarer, richer gems than these!

Harvests of grains and fruits, and harvest, too, Of love and peace in homes our country through. Meetings, with joy, of faces loved and dear— Reunions planned and lived for through the year. . . .

Thou who didst send to us the sun and rain,

Draw near us now and make complete our joys, Blessing us all—ourselves, our girls and boys, Making our homes alight with love from thee— A foretaste of the Harvest Home to be!

—Bertha Woods in Youths Companion.

Work for Its Own Sake

A man or woman in public or in private life, who ever works only for the sake of the reward that comes for the work, will in the long run do poor work always. I do not care where the work is, the man or woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, breathes and sleeps that work; with whom it is ever present in his or her soul; whose ambition is to do it well and feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well. That man, that woman, puts the whole country under an obligation.—John Ruskin.

ARTISTIC APPRECIATION IN AMERICA

HERE is the judgment of Otto H. Kahn, who has been called the most brilliant of the younger American financiers, on the subject of American love

of art. He says, as quoted by the New York Times:

"The opera 'Pelleas and Melisande,' certainly a deeply serious work and not containing the ingredients of popular appeal, secured instant recognition in this country. It doubtless was 'above the heads' of a good many of the audience, yet they appreciated intuitively that here was something deep and noble and beautiful, and they felt its spell. The simple charm and poetry of Humperdinck's 'Hansel and Gretel' and 'Konigskinder' have nowhere met with a more sincere and cordial response than on the part of American audiences. And on the dramatic stage take 'Everyman,'—serious and solemn and lofty, and an immense success in New York. I could multiply instances. The public here invariably responds when the true appeal is made to it: Throughout the whole world of endeavor Americans show an unusually certain instinct as to what is really worth while. The often repeated statement that the 'tired business man' likes rubbish because he is too tired to like anything else is a myth. He wants to be genuinely amused or genuinely interested, and whenever managers have had the courage in their offerings to aim high the 'tired business man,' in common with the rest of the public, has not failed to respond."

Famous Old Trees

Some one writing in the Louisville Herald names the famous trees of the world, claiming for California's redwood the greatest antiquity. He says:

There are several trees that are known to be very ancient—the Lombardy cypress, for whose sake Napoleon bent the road out of the straight line, is known to be as old as the time of Caesar; the cedars of Lebanon, standing since the time of King Solomon; the Saints oak, 2000 years old; the Mt. Etna chestnut, known to have been standing since the foundation of Rome; the yew of Braburne, 2250 years old, and the cypress of Santa Maria del Tule, declared by no less an authority than Prof. Asa Gray to be much more than 4000 years old.

But beyond a doubt the "big trees" of California are much older than those first mentioned: They were probably standing when old King Cheops built the great pyramid by the Nile. It is possible, and probable, that the giant conifers of the Sierras are older than

the civilization itself.

Heavenly Obedience

Ruskin believed the secret of life as well as of art to lie in a sort of heavenly obedience, a triumphant energy, a fiery contemplation.—A. C. Benson.

It is success to lose the approval of fools.—Kural.

IT IS WELL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEN the women of Shunem went out to meet the prophet Elisha, according to the account in the second book of Kings, her son lay at home dead. Yet when Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, questioned her—"Is it well with thee? is it well with thy husband? is it well with the child?" she answered: "It is well."

Reading thoughtfully this Scriptural narrative, one can but ponder this woman's steadfastness. According to the evidence, things were not well; when Elisha saw her he said of her—"Her soul is vexed within her." The weight of calamity had fallen upon her, yet with her thought fixed in faith she said, "It is well."

Now subsequent events show that Elisha did not try to persuade her that it was well, the child had died; that she must resign herself to loss, believing it God's will. "He went in, therefore, and shut the door upon them twain, and prayed unto the Lord." And the child was restored.

If this woman was not resigning herself to the death of her child in saying "It is well," surely then she was looking beyond physical evidence in unshaken confidence that healing according to the law of God would appear. This "man of God" could show her something eternal and true; something that would set aside the material circumstance that would distress her. And so she refused to be governed by the distress, refused even to voice it in answer to the salutation of Elisha's servant. With her thoughts fixed upon the hope of deliverance she could say honestly "It is well."

For a certainty this woman of Shunem walked in faith; and in a faith not blind, not wavering; but sustained by an actual understanding that the goodness of God can prevail in healing sickness and in abolishing death. How else could her magnificent answer have been possible? And the knowledge which was hers in so great measure can be ours today if we accept the revelation of spiritual

truth in contradistinction to the testimony of the physical senses. Christian Science reveals the truth about God and man and the universe. And in this new view of existence the Christian student finds the logical explanation of the law which wrought the wonders related in both the Old and New Testaments. No longer does Christian healing seem a miracle; it is beheld as the natural outcome of the spiritual law of Life applied to the whole need of mankind. No longer is Christian healing a mystery, or an inexplicable upsetting of the natural order of things. It is recognized instead as the normal effect of God's law understood and its action is sought with entire confidence by him who has learned something of its beneficial results.

The Christian, certainly, of all persons, should be able to know that all is well in the face of every difficulty; for he strives to trust in a God who is availing. Many misconceptions about God, however, many false notions concerning what He sends upon man, have obscured His power and presence and His unflinching helpfulness. With an accumulation of wrong beliefs about existence we have shut ourselves away from God and have accepted sins and sorrows and diseases as inevitable. Now comes Christian Science to teach us otherwise. It lifts our thoughts to see man as spiritual; to understand that God sends no evil upon man; to know that in His sight all is always "well," and that when we can see as He sees all will be well to us. And furthermore we are given rules for spiritual thinking which help us to lay aside one by one material thoughts and purposes and desires. Doing this we come more nearly into right relation to God, day by day, and make our own the spiritual point of view which reflects divine thinking and which wins God's protection and care.

Mrs. Eddy, upon page 338 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings," speaks of "hope holding steadfastly to good in the midst of seething evil." This all mortals are called upon to do at some time in some of the crises of human experience. They are constrained to lift their eyes above the immediate material evidence and to set their trust in a good unseen to the senses. As the astronomer refutes what his outward eyes see and stands in the law he knows to be governing the planets, so the scientific Christian must refuse to accept what he sees and hears about matter and to know that under the law of God "all is well."

The physical senses would trick him at every turn and with threats and conspiracies rob him of peace and safety. But if he has learned that the divine Mind overrules and overthrows every suggestion of the human mind, and if he is finding how to yield his wrong habits of thought and take refuge in divine thoughts, he can lean intelligently upon God's presence and in a well-earned confidence declare that good prevails despite the testimony of matter. Like this splendid woman of olden time the Christian today can scorn the boast of evil and know that all is well in proportion as he knows that God is All-in-all, to the degree he is persuaded that no other power or presence really exists, save God. All that man rightly owns is in God. All that is really his is eternal, immortal, forever intact. And so amid the shifting and passing scenes of mortality the true Christian can stand tri-

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, November 1, 1911

Great Interests and Practical Politics

OUR Washington despatch of Monday on the proceedings instituted by the government against the United States Steel Corporation and their bearing upon the political situation had the double merit of being illuminating and impartial. Its evident purpose to analyze conditions as they are and to give the result ascertained for what it is worth, without feeling or bias, leaving the intelligent reader to reach conclusions for himself, was fully carried out. No unprejudiced person, in our opinion, could read this despatch carefully without being impressed with the delicacy of the undertaking upon which the administration has entered. The proceedings against the Steel corporation at this time, and in view of all the attendant circumstances, invite almost unlimited conjecture, criticism and suspicion.

One of the greatest defects of the system under which the affairs of the United States are managed is that, as our correspondent says, practical politics inevitably reaches out for advantages when dealing with a question of such great magnitude and importance as that involved in the organization and operation of the Steel corporation. Here is a purely economic problem, the solution of which calls for consideration from calm, open and judicial intellects, which is removed, for the time being, at least, from the realm of reason and into the realm of partizan passion. This is no isolated case. It is simply a typical instance. No clear-sighted person can escape the disagreeable conclusion, after going over the case thoroughly, that there are certain political leaders at this juncture who are looking with greater earnestness to the effect the Steel trust prosecution may have upon the public sentiment which determines a presidential election than upon the effect it may have upon the industrial and commercial and moral welfare of the nation.

For years the country, its institutions and its prosperity, were menaced by agitation against the railroads, based upon conditions very similar to those that have given rise to the movement against the trusts. It will be no difficult matter for any well-informed person to recall the war of the Grange against the railroads, or the later onslaught of the Populists upon those corporations. As time goes, it seems only yesterday that almost every Legislature in the central United States was enacting laws the purpose of which was to regulate railway traffic in the several states, the effect of which was to paralyze traffic, to depress securities, to bankrupt the carrying companies. Out of this condition arose the interstate commerce law and an interstate commerce commission to enforce it. It had become a question in the middle West whether the railroads or the people should rule; the people of the middle West were determined to bring the common carriers under subjection, and they proposed to do it by restoring competition. But the period of competition in railroads had passed forever. No relief was to be found in that direction. It must come, as it has come, through government regulation. What greater tribute can be paid, need be paid, to the control and regulation idea than that it has operated to remove the railroads out of the domain of practical politics, to place their patrons on a common level and to give the corporations themselves greater assurance, security and stability than they have ever before enjoyed?

Coincident with the appearance of the Washington telegram, upon which we are commenting, came the announcement that the supreme court is on the high road to granting the interstate commerce commission wider and more complete control over the railroads than it has been authorized to exercise in the past. There is foreshadowed, indeed, in a decision just handed down by that tribunal, such supervision of the business of the railroads by the interstate commerce commission as will make them, in fact, subject to the properly directed will of the people. They will neither be governmentally owned nor governmentally operated, but they will be governmentally controlled and regulated to the fullest possible extent.

Certain representatives of political groups in Congress, we are informed, are at present engaged in an effort so to amend the Sherman law as to insure the future conduct of combinations or trusts along lines that will not be inimical to public interest. It is presumable, at least, that the idea of restoring competition of the old school will not be pressed by any of those leaders recognized as having knowledge and ability sufficient to enable them to draw up plans for remedial legislation. On the other hand, nothing is plainer than that the combinations and trusts must be curbed. These gentlemen, and all others who may have to do with the attempt to solve the problem, may well take a lesson from the interstate commerce law. Manifestly control and regulation of what has come to be known as "big business" is as necessary to those engaged in it as to the public, and, manifestly also, it cannot come too soon for the good of the country.

Getting All Sorts of People Together

Two forces have been operating in the United States to discourage and delay freedom of intercourse between natives and citizens of other nations and between foreign residents themselves, notwithstanding that this intercourse has long been recognized as absolutely necessary to national homogeneity. One of these, of course, is racial prejudice; the other is that species of conservatism which gives way to progress only under external pressure. Generally speaking, racial prejudice has been much softened in recent years; in some instances it is disappearing, in some it has practically disappeared. The unreasoning and rock-rooted conservatism alluded to, however, is only now beginning to exhibit signs of yielding more or less gracefully to the inevitable. In other words, the fact that civic as well as national welfare demands the fusion of the various elements entering into American citizenship that the American of the future may find no need and no excuse for the employment of a hyphen, is impressing itself to a greater degree than ever before upon public thought, with the result that thinking people everywhere are planning to make intercourse between all types, classes and races in a neighborhood easier and more frequent.

The recent national conference at Madison, Wis., under the auspices of the state university there situated, handled the question

of the advisability and utility of social or neighborhood centers with deserving comprehensiveness, the result being that the number of individuals and organizations interested in the idea has been greatly augmented. But this conference itself was an effect rather than a cause. The neighborhood movement has been fighting and forcing its way for years. In all parts of the country, and especially in populous and cosmopolitan cities, devoted men and women have been engaged, and are engaged now, in efforts to find common meeting places for neighborhood organizations whose first purpose is to bring all the elements in the population together for the benefit of all.

The opposition to the proposal to use the school-buildings for neighborhood gatherings, when not otherwise employed, has been so pronounced and stubborn as to be unaccountable on any other theory than that of unreasoning conservatism. It is impossible to see how the schoolhouses can be put to a worthier use than that of teaching the alien how to become an American. Every interest, local, state and national, political, economic and moral, it would seem, will be advanced by the leveling of the barriers which divide and separate people who, when all is said, must themselves or through their descendants exert a mighty influence upon the future of the United States.

There is here a lump to be leavened with the true ideals of American citizenship. To neglect the task that presents itself so plainly and so forcibly as a sacred duty would be a serious mistake. No obstacle that can be removed should be permitted to stand in the way of a movement that contemplates the performance of this duty.

QUEBEC has fallen in the last ten years from third to seventh place in point of population among Canadian cities. Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa and Hamilton have all passed it. It remains, however, one of the quaintest cities of the continent.

THAT the public is anxious to know just what is being done with a city's money has been demonstrated in a most emphatic manner in New York where the budget exhibit, held during the greater part of October, brought more than a million people to see one of the most interesting municipal displays of recent times. The larger lesson of the great attendance is, perhaps, not to be found in the eagerness with which New Yorkers availed themselves of the opportunity to see moving pictures of the various city departments in operation, magnificent displays of automobile fire apparatus, etc. But granted that the picturesque took precedence over the statistics placed before the visitor, the fact remains that in the end such a budget exhibit tells concretely how the millions of dollars needed to run the metropolitan machinery are spent.

It would seem to be entirely feasible to make the New York budget exhibit a permanent affair, as has been recommended in many quarters. To the more advanced students of the city, the young men who are making ready to participate either directly or indirectly in the governing of the municipality, it ought to prove a splendid opportunity to have at hand such displays which, better than mere figures, can inform regarding the great risk of giving the taxpayers their money's worth. Again, where it concerns children of the lower grades, as many as 5000 visited the exhibit in a single day, and this is testimony in corroboration of the fact that young or old are interested, and would continue to be interested in case the display should be made a permanent affair.

Discussion has been frequent of late regarding the advisability of establishing municipal museums in centers thickly populated. While the New York displays are now undergoing their dismantling process, there is yet time to get the various exhibits under one roof, and the authorities of Manhattan can hardly do the citizens a greater service than to take the initiative in a municipal enterprise that would not only be a benefit to New York, but which might induce other communities to follow suit with similar museums. In this age of practicality there appears to be every reason why the departmental progress of a city should find fitting remembrance through exhibits that can tell how this progress has been achieved.

Expediting Justice in New Jersey

It is highly illustrative of the times that even "Jersey justice," which used to be held up as an example in judicial procedure to all the other states, is no longer satisfactory to New Jersey itself. In fact, if the truth must be known, it has not been satisfactory for a number of years. In New Jersey, as elsewhere, everything has been moving rapidly during the last fifty years with the exception of the machinery of the law. When the question of the law's delay is under discussion, usually, it is customary to lay all the blame upon the lawyers. In New Jersey frequent attempts, based upon plans that have received the attention of the best legal experts of the state, have been defeated by the people for the very reason that the reforms in legal procedure have been proposed and urged by the lawyers. Both in 1908 and 1909 proposed amendments to the constitution drawn to meet the views and demands of the people in general were overwhelmingly rejected, and, seemingly, for no other reason than that the lawyers as a body favored them.

Another attempt is to be made to expedite and improve the administration of justice in that state, and the New Jersey Bar Association has taken the first step by appointing as a committee to investigate and report upon the subject not only well known jurists and lawyers, but men in public life and private citizens. The hope this time is, apparently, that popular prejudice against measures of relief proposed by the legal fraternity will be overcome by the representation of the lay citizenship on the committee. As a matter of fact, there is no ground for the belief either that the lawyers are responsible for the law's delay or that they have any desire to reform the practise to their own advantage. The present method of procedure is depriving them of clients. People will not now go to law, as a rule, except as the last possible resort, because of their knowledge of the annoyances incident to litigation. Many are willing to suffer injustice rather than to seek justice through litigation where it is notoriously so elusive. If simplified, the law would be called upon to decide many disputes that are now either left unsettled or adjusted through a third party and through compromise.

EDMUND GOSSE's idea of the establishment of some public method of destroying worthless books is all right in its way, but it does not go far enough. The thing is to prevent so many worthless books from being written in the first place.

SWIFTLY and surely a combination of the National Assembly and the army have forced from the Manchu dynasty concessions of immediate introduction of genuine reforms under the form of a constitutional monarchy controlled, as in England, by a cabinet representing the people. Yuan Shi Kai, with trusted lieutenants in charge of governmental departments that are vital to his purposes if order is to be preserved, property and foreigners protected, revenue acquired and the revolution put down, stands virtually dictator of the national policy as it is viewed from Peking by progressive Chinese of the official class. Of like mind and temper no doubt are many of the best of the viceroys and most of the delegates to the National Assembly. The Manchus are virtually out. The dynastic overthrow has been accomplished.

But is young China, the China of the revolt, the China of the central and southern provinces, anti-monarchical as well as anti-Manchu? That is the crucial question that Yuan Shi Kai is endeavoring to settle for himself by negotiations with the revolutionary leaders. Upon their answer depends his course and the sanguinary or peaceful character of the immediate future epoch of national history. He holds the reins of power at Peking and in the north; he will be favored by representatives of the foreign powers as the man above all others best fitted to lead the nation during the next few years; he has, in more or less loyalty to him, the largest number of trained soldiers with modern equipment for war; he is sincerely identified with the policy of progress and with such acceptance of western ideals of life as will foster a more virile and noble national life. But he is an opportunist, a moderate, a statesman who does not believe in too radical a break with the past. He intends to stand, evidently, for the monarchical principle rather than for the republican. It need occasion no surprise if his efforts to induce the revolutionists who are republicans fail. But if he succeeds in getting them to temporize and to accept what he already has extorted from the dynasty, then he will be able to concentrate attention on constructive tasks. If he does not, he doubtless will use force against the revolutionists, which will mean civil war, the end of which is unpredictable.

Consideration of this problem by the occidental onlooker may well be done with the fact clearly in view that China is far more democratic in social and political structure than Japan was when she emerged; that China has long had a decentralized form of government; that much experience in self-rule and home-rule unknown to the Japanese has been the lot for generations of the millions of Chinese whom the Manchus have exploited; and that the Chinese character and temperament fit the people for representative government of a more radical type than would be safe to give offhand either to the native of British India, of Japan, or of the Philippines. Nevertheless the best foreign advisers of China today no doubt would urge upon the radicals a measure of moderation, a gradual approach to the desired end, a progressive democratization of the vast state.

RESTAURATEURS in New York are saying that their patrons are living simpler than formerly, but this statement leaves one in doubt as to whether the restaurateurs are losing trade or getting customers that are trying to make a \$5 bill go as far as the door.

A SAFE generalization about American political conditions may take this form: The morale and efficiency of policing of towns and cities are in direct ratio to the exemption of the police department from political influence. Where chiefs are dependent for their places upon the success of a political party or the will of a "boss," where they do not know from year to year whether the experience and wisdom acquired by them are to be employed the next year in enforcement of law and detection of crime, there law is brought into disrepute by partial enforcement and by vacillation in policy. A local system of law enforcement, dependent upon the will of those who are to be made to obey law, is at best subject to peculiar perils. But the only chance for efficient and honest action by a chief is when he gains the place by proved merit, when he holds it until proved unworthy, and when he can count upon time to define and work out a plan of action.

It is high time that the towns and cities of Massachusetts that, in so many cases, already have put subordinate police officials under the authority of the civil service law, should reckon with the desire of chiefs of police that they also be guarded by its provisions. Recent cases of perversion of power by partisans in forcing police chiefs to questionable compromise with lawbreakers have accentuated the demand for action. The Massachusetts Civil Service League is urgent in advocacy of a general movement throughout the state by which local policing may be put upon a higher plane. Massachusetts does not care to have to extend state control of municipal policing, as in Boston. She is not eager for a state constabulary such as Pennsylvania employs, though for certain forms of service she already has a state police. But if the principle of home rule is to be preserved then communities themselves must elect to take policing out of politics. A logical first, rather than last, step in the process is by making police department heads safe against the devices, treacheries, selfishness and ingratitude of politicians and voters.

A NUMBER of claims filed by Americans for damages alleged to have been incurred by them as a result of the recent revolution in Mexico will come before President Madero for attention soon after his inauguration. He has already reported the total cost of the revolution at \$321,000. In this, of course, he has been premature. The United States, after forty-five years, is still paying claims growing out of the civil war.

THEY are going to erect a tower in San Francisco in connection with the Panama exposition that will be the tallest structure in America, at least until, having waited patiently for another ten years or so, it comes around to New Orleans to prove that San Francisco had a very poor notion as to high things back in the teens of this century.

GROWTH continues to be the order of the day in New York city. The Interborough traction system carried 8,000,000 more people in its last business year than in the year before. Of course, the city is not growing at this rate. Some allowance must be made for the fact that people are getting around more than formerly.

Democracy in China

Policing and Politics